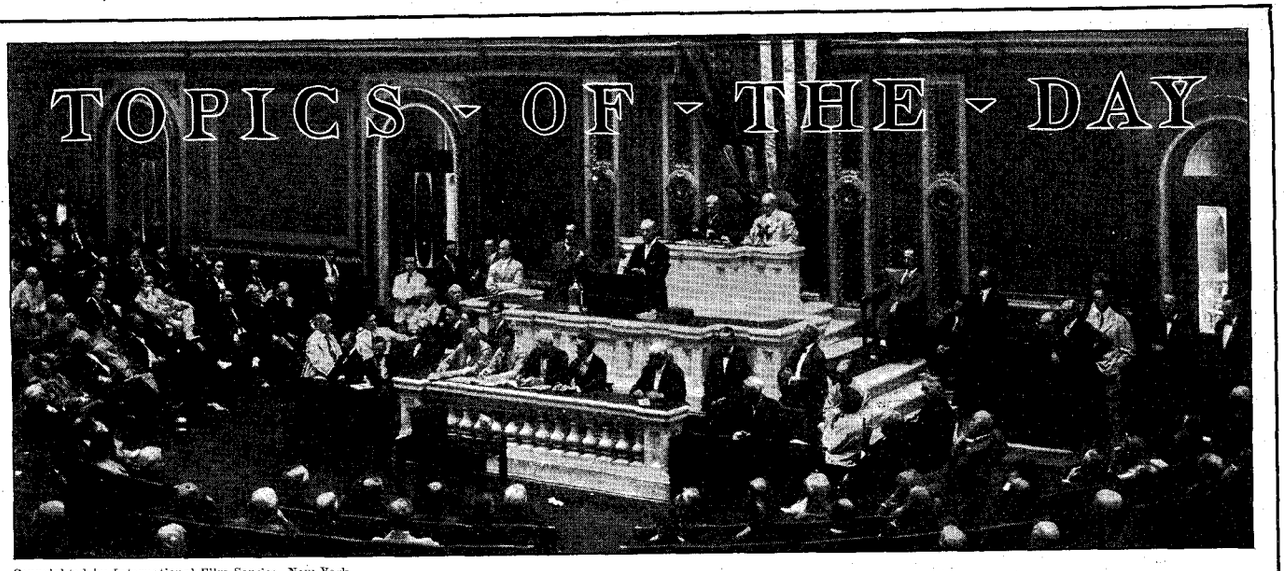
THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

Published by Funk & Wagnalls Company (Adam W. Wagnalls, Pres.; Wilfred J. Funk, Vice-Pres.; Robert J. Cuddihy, Treas.; William Neisel, Sec'y), 354-360 Fourth Ave., New York

Vol. LIII, No. 11 | New York, September 9, 1916 | Whole Number 1377



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PRESIDENT WILSON ON AUGUST 29, ASKING CONGRESS TO GIVE RAILROAD-WORKERS AN EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

PAYING FOR THE RAILROAD MEN'S VICTORY

THE FRANKEST STATEMENT as to who will pay the bill for the railroad men's triumph was made by one of their own leaders. In times of great industrial readjustments, remarked Austin Bruce Garretson to a committee of United States Senators one day last week, "men go back to primal instincts. They go back to the day of the caveman, the caveman who, with his half-gnawed bone, snarled at the other caveman who wanted to take his bone away." It reminded Mr. Garretson, who was speaking in his capacity of president of the Order of Railway Conductors and chairman of the four Brotherhoods' conference committee, of his railroading days in Mexico, "where the vulture was a sacred bird." "When we hit a 'caw,'" he said, "specks in the sky that were vultures could soon be seen over the carcass. Now the public is the carcass. And we are all, perhaps, the vultures." And Mr. Garretson pictured the Brotherhood leaders as protecting the pockets of their men, the railroads protecting the pockets of their stockholders, and the shippers protecting their own pockets, while the public, without a protector and unable to protect its own pocket, "will pay." Yes, agreed Judge Lovett, of the Union Pacific, speaking for the railroads, "if Congress grants the eight-hour day and puts the cost on the country, that is the business of the country, not ours." And so, comments the New York *Tribune*, speaking for many of its contemporaries, this new financial burden is laid upon "the individuals who are now struggling against living's cost, who are now unable, by strike or otherwise, to increase their own compensation."

During the conversation just quoted, a railroad representative declared:

"If these unions can force Congress to act under duress of a threat to imperil the life of the nation, and if there can be no hearing of the merits of the issues, then our society has broken down. It means that when the unions are strong enough they can force what they want, no matter how right or how wrong they are."

This power of labor, as demonstrated in getting Presidential and Congressional backing for the Brotherhoods' chief demand, has been acknowledged by editors, Washington correspondents, Congressmen, and friends of both sides. Sometimes the admission is made rather bitterly. As the conservative New York *Times* remarked last week:

"The blackmailing of the whole nation under the threat of a strike and the extortion from a nation's legislature of a special act granting the demands of the Brotherhoods without time to inquire into its justice or its practicability put upon the country an intolerable humiliation. It reduces 100,000,000 people to a condition of vassalage, no longer permitted to make laws that freely express their will, but held up, as the highwayman's victim is held up, and forced to instant compliance with the terms imposed upon them by the leaders of organizations comprising only 400,000 of their number. But there is no other instance where a Congress of the United States has been forced to make laws under threat of a small part of the people to do immeasurable and irreparable injury to the others. If such an outrage can be put upon us unresisted, we have lost our republican form of government."

Yet it is this very strength of unionism which mightily

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Published weekly by Funk & Wagnalls Company, 354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York, and Salisbury Square, London, E. C.

Entered at the New York Post-office as second-class matter.

Entered as second-class matter at the Post-office Department, Ottawa, Canada.

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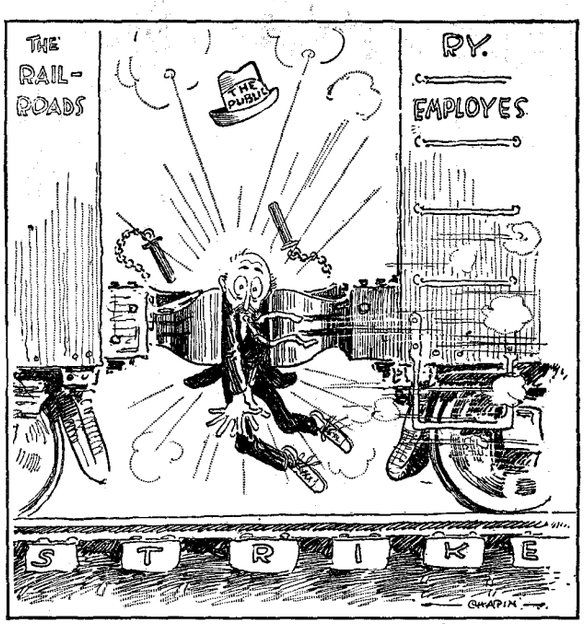
pleases such a representative of labor and of socialist sentiment as the New York *Weekly People* (Soc. Lab.), which notes the great "power of the working class when consolidated upon the field of industry." It goes on to say:

"The numerous editorial expressions of the capitalist press, condemning the railroaders' determination to force the issue by striking if need be, are a testimonial to the fact of capitalist concern; the editorial utterances demanding compulsory arbitration are an attestation of the decidedly uncomfortable predicament that the railroad capitalists find themselves in. It all is



WHO'S LIABLE TO GET BUMPED?
—Chapin in the St. Louis *Republic*.

a demonstration of the fact that labor holds the whip-hand if only it proceeds properly."

While a Federal eight-hour law for interstate railroads would mean increased annual operating expense of some $50,000,000, and a complete defeat for the railroads, some officials have hopes of an ultimate judicial decision nullifying such legislation. One railroad president justified his hope by saying:

"Legislative bodies have the power to provide a sixteen-hour day for humanitarian reasons. They have the right to prescribe a minimum wage on the same ground, but Congress has no power to try to tell the railroads how much they shall pay their workers by enacting a change in the whole extent of the wage-schedules, which is all an eight-hour day will really amount to."

In first accepting the eight-hour idea and then urging Congress to enact an eight-hour law as a solution of the railroad-strike situation, President Wilson has won the plaudits of union labor-leaders. The railroad Brotherhoods issued a statement, concluding: "We have steadily refused to arbitrate the establishment of an eight-hour work-day, supported in this by the President of the United States." Yet the President, in his address to Congress on August 29, insisted upon his adherence to the principle of arbitration, as far as lay in his power. Since this stand of the President's may have an important effect on his campaign for reelection, it may be well to quote those passages from the address which explain the workings of the Presidential mind:

"It seemed to me, in considering the subject-matter of the controversy, that the whole spirit of the time and the preponderant evidence of recent economic experience spoke for the eight-hour day. It has been adjudged by the thought and experience of recent years a thing upon which society is justified in insisting as in the interest of health, efficiency, contentment, and a general increase of economic vigor. The whole presumption of modern experience would, it seemed to me, be in its favor, whether there was arbitration or not, and the debatable points to settle were those which arose out of the acceptance of the eight-hour day rather than those which affected its establishment. . . . . .

"The railway managers based their decision to reject my counsel in this matter upon their conviction that they must at any cost to themselves or to the country stand firm for the principle of arbitration which the men had rejected. I based my counsel upon the indisputable fact that there was no means of obtaining arbitration."

The President then recommended the enactment of legislation providing for an eight-hour day as the basis of work and wages on interstate railroads, the enlargement of the Interstate Commerce Commission, the appointment of a commission to report on the workings of the eight-hour day and on the necessity of a freight-rate increase, the amendment of existing statutes to provide for investigation of pending strikes, and the grant to the Executive of power to use the Army to run trains necessary for military use. He also suggested making arbitral awards in labor disputes. Congress immediately set to work in order to pass the eight-hour law in time to prevent the strike which had been called for September 4.

By this action, President Wilson has drawn down upon him severe condemnation in conservative and Republican quarters. These words of sober criticism come from *The Iron Age:*

"By Mr. Wilson's pronouncement in support of the eight-hour work-day he has undoubtedly endeared himself to the hearts of the labor-leaders, but he has arrayed himself in opposition to a vastly more important section of the country, namely, the great body of all classes of employers and consumers. It is foreseen by them that if the railroads of the country should adopt an eight-hour day, either voluntarily or through stress of circumstances, it would be exceedingly difficult to resist the demand which would then rise all over the country from all classes of wage-earners for a similar shortening of working hours. This would further greatly increase the cost of living."

Republican editors accuse the President of "playing politics." Well, says the New York *Sun*, "let the matter remain political. Let every American who loves a square deal remember as he sets out on November 7 that Woodrow Wilson, for political purposes, denied to the railways the square deal and the simple justice of arbitration of the demands made on them; that he denied them their fair chance of a decision in their favor."

But the Chicago *Evening Post* believes the fact that "he stopt the railroad strike" must stand to the President's credit, and that "his course must probably be set down as a decided political advantage, altho, to our minds, a thoroughly unfair and undeserved advantage." The Philadelphia *North American* remembers that the eight-hour day "appeals not only to its direct beneficiaries, but to countless advocates of social betterment." Ungrudging praise of the President for preventing a strike has appeared in the editorial columns of Democratic papers like the New York *World*, Brooklyn *Eagle*, Albany *Times-Union*, St. Louis *Republic*, and Atlanta *Constitution*. The St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* (Ind.) and Indianapolis *Indiana Times* (Ind.) heartily commend him for his "courageous" stand for the eight-hour day.

But an eight-hour day means higher freight-rates, says President Elliott, of the New Haven road, in a warning statement:

"The 100,000,000 of our people can have, of course, the kind of laws, working hours, and railroads they desire; also, if they want growing and efficient railroads, and believe they can have them on the basis of an eight-hour day, they must be willing to pay the bills."

The new eight-hour bill, says the New York *Tribune*, giving the employees the same pay for the eight hours they have been getting for ten

"really provides that 400,000 workers, now the highest paid men in the transportation service, shall receive additional wages equivalent to a contribution of from 50 cents to $1 annually from every individual in the United States. That money has got to come from the public."

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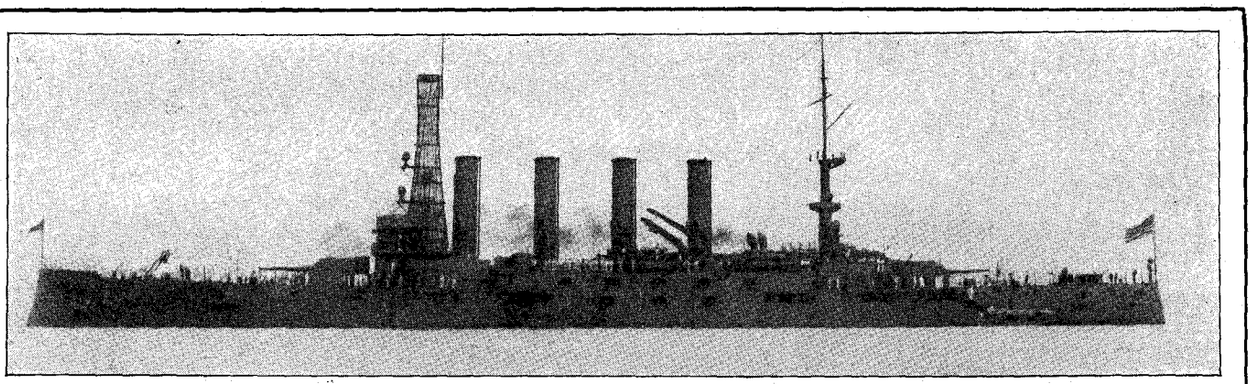

THE *MEMPHIS*, WHICH WAS WRECKED ON AUGUST 29 IN THE HARBOR OF SANTO DOMINGO.

The *Memphis*, formerly the *Tennessee*, was one of the largest and finest armored cruisers in the United States Navy. Her total tonnage was 14,500, she carried a complement of 980 officers and men, and her main battery consisted of four 10-inch guns. While at anchor in Santo Domingo harbor, where she was recently sent in connection with the revolution in that country, she was struck by what appears to have been a combination of hurricane and tidal wave, which drove her, in spite of her twenty-five feet draft, across a stretch of water ordinarily about four feet deep, and deposited her eight feet above the water-line on a rock in the inner harbor. One hundred and thirteen casualties among her crew have been reported, including more than forty killed. As the *Tennessee*, the *Memphis* is affectionately remembered by many Americans who were stranded in Europe at the beginning of the war, and to whom the *Tennessee* carried a relief fund of $5,876,000 in American gold. Later she watched over American interests in Turkish waters, and helped many American refugees to escape from Turkey.

GEORGIA'S "RIGHT TO LYNCH"

THE RIGHT TO LYNCH IS SACRED in Georgia and can not be interfered with, remarks the Portland *Oregonian*, as it notes that the Persons Bill, providing for the removal of a sheriff when a lynching happens in his county, was tabled by a vote of 113 to 29 the last day of the session of the House of that State. The New York *Evening Post* says that Georgia has only herself to blame if the rest of the country "expresses doubts of the depth of her desire to put a stop to lynching," and thinks the bill's rejection is the "more inexcusable" as it had been amended to give an accused sheriff the right to carry his case to the legislature as a court of final appeal. It was "a bad day for Georgia" when the bill failed of enactment into law, according to the Atlanta *Constitution*, which adds:

"As it is, we are set back a year in the effort to redeem the State from the stigma which an extraordinary record of law-violation has put upon her. We can do nothing now but wait. And in waiting we shall hope that the warning Georgia has been given will prove a deterrent sufficient to mitigate in the coming twelve months the record which in mob-lawlessness put her last year above all the others.

"In opposing this bill there were those who were pleased to seek to defend the State against the criticisms which an excess of mob-violence has brought upon us. Well and good. There is no more loyal defender of Georgia than *The Constitution*. We have at all times stood most stanchly for Georgia against criticism and abuse, from whatever source.

"But we can not fail to recognize, nor can any man unless he is blinded to reason or caught in the meshes of politics, that in this case the record is against us.

"Let us hope another year that Georgia will elect a legislature that will think a little less of personal politics and a little more about the good name and reputation of the State!"

Altho it is a far cry from the subject of lynching to a legalized public execution, this may be a good opportunity to correct a sensational story of a public hanging in Starkville, Miss., which was many months ago reported by a Starkville correspondent to a metropolitan paper and widely discust in the press of the country. It represented the Mississippi community as converting the hanging into a gala occasion, a sort of combination of picnic, barbecue, and prayer-meeting. As a matter of fact, Dr. Arthur H. Rice, of Starkville, informs us, all the sensational effects of this story were produced by the resourceful correspondent, who simply combined two entirely unconnected events. Says Dr. Rice:

"The bases of the story were a public political county round-up before a primary election, and barbecue and picnic and soft-drink stands and speaking from a platform—all this in a grove on the outskirts of Starkville, and ten days or two weeks before a public hanging in another suburb of the town. In some fertile brain, beyond doubt a local one, it was conceived to be a stroke of literary genius to interweave, compound, and make one literary picture of the two scenes and events. Hence our tears—the mortifications of a good, model Christian community."

HAS HUGHES WON THE WEST?

MR. HUGHES'S LIGHTNING TRANSFORMATION from a "100 per cent." Supreme Court judge to a "100 per cent." candidate, as he crisply put it, gave his first swing around the circle a personal as well as a political interest; it was as much a matter of self-revelation as of vote-getting. As a "glad-hander," said the St. Joseph (Mo.) *News Press* (Ind.), when the Republican candidate had reached the Pacific coast, he "is proving to be much more of a success than was expected. He mingles with the people, shakes hands with the farmers and miners, and kisses the babies. In fact, he is liked better than his speeches." The Hughes candidacy, according to a New York *Tribune* (Rep.) correspondent, "gains strength wherever he makes a personal appearance and personal appeal to the voters." A Philadelphia *Public Ledger* (Rep.) representative often heard the remark: "He is the kind of man we want to steer us through." Mr. Hughes's friends now feel, we read in the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.), "that he has completely dissipated the reports that he was cold and unapproachable." In the Dakotas and Montanas, wrote Louis Seibold to the New York *World* (Dem.),

"Hughes was cheered by husky ranchers and picturesque cowboys, who, after remarking, 'We are too busy to take any stock in politics; haven't got time for it, for business is fine,' took to hailing him as a fine, upstanding man, 'a very smart fellow' and 'a h— of a good talker.'

"His speeches were listened to with respectful attention. He exhibited a ready grasp of conditions and injected some 'human stuff' into his statements and attitude toward his audiences. He even wandered away from the path of judicial preciseness and exactness to contribute a touch of 'local color,' evidencing a casual study of country and people unfamiliar to his eye and mind.

"The grip with which he seized and wrung the brawny, toil-worn fists of rancher and cowmen was hearty and wholesome. He directed a genial smile at men, women, and babies alike and began to show skill in the arts of rough-and-tumble political campaigning."

The Los Angeles *Tribune* (Prog.), a Johnson supporter, notes

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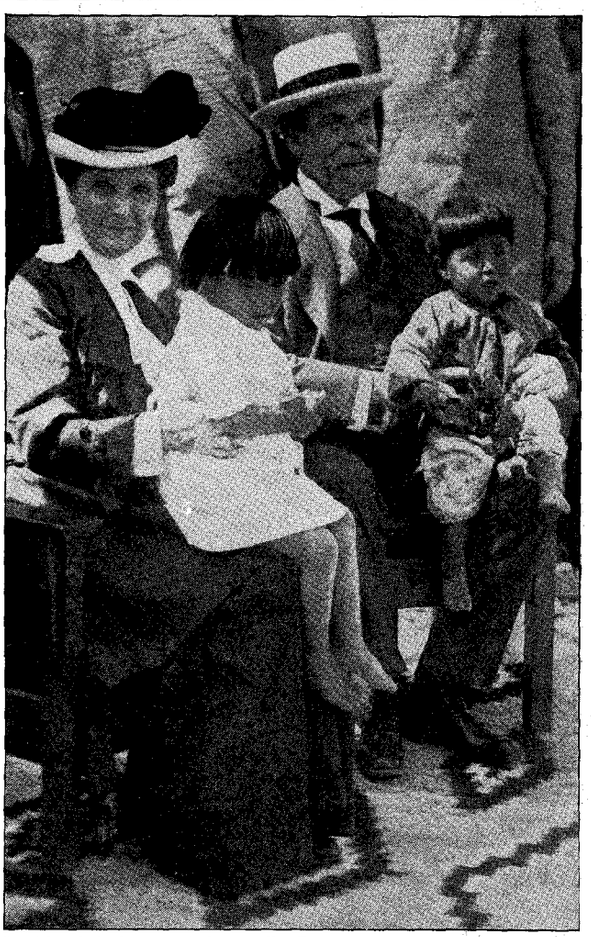
the "favorable personal impression Mr. Hughes has made on the people of California." So the San Francisco *Chronicle*, speaking for the conservative Republicans of the State, declares: "The multitude that have heard Governor Hughes realize that they have in him a real leader, who knows his way out of the political fog." The Kalamazoo *Progressive Herald*, now enthusiastically Republican, is "sure that the West is solid for Hughes and Republicanism." And the Cleveland *Leader* (Prog. Rep.) finds "small room for doubt that he has made the Pacific States entirely safe." When Mr. Hughes paused for a few days' rest in the heart of the Colorado Rockies, his managers, according to



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"100 PER CENT. CANDIDATE."

Mr. Hughes showing a very human side at the San Diego Exposition. Perhaps he didn't remember that the parents of these Indian babies have no vote.

the press-dispatches, were claiming certain victory in California, Idaho, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, North Dakota, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming, and a good fighting chance in Montana, Nevada, and Colorado.

On the other hand, such a non-partizan and experienced political observer as the New York *Herald* considers it an open secret that "Republicans as a rule are disappointed in the campaign trip of Mr. Hughes." And a correspondent of the Springfield *Republican* wrote from San Francisco:

"The impression seems to be that his speeches have failed to strike real fire. There have been great crowds to hear him, since people are unusually interested in a candidate who has been called from the Supreme Court bench. Nevertheless, the feeling among old newspaper men who know the West and its customarily noisy and jubilant response to a candidate who has won its heart is that Mr. Hughes has so far failed to arouse a reaction sufficient to make his managers feel certain of November's vote. . . . . .

"The impression from listening to Mr. Hughes is that his years on the bench have robbed him of something of his force in public address."

The chief result of the Hughes drive in the West, as seen by *The States* (Dem.) from New Orleans, is "a large number of votes is being rounded up for Woodrow Wilson." In Butte, the Montana *American* found Mr. Hughes "about as full of magnetism as an icicle, and about as convincing as a weather-vane," and declared that "his tour through Montana has been a great boost for Woodrow Wilson." At the San Francisco meeting addrest by Mr. Hughes, *The Star* (Ind.) found that—

"The Hughes talk was 'flat, stale, and unprofitable'—dismally, damnably dull. The way in which it was received by the vast audience convinces us that, with the Republican party in California as hopelessly divided as it was in 1912, the State will go Democratic in November."

Washington opinion as stated "without bias" by Mr. David Lawrence, of the New York *Evening Post*, is briefly that "Mr. Hughes has not scared the Democrats one bit, and the Republicans are not altogether satisfied that their standard-bearer measures up to expectations."

In a Denver speech Mr. Hughes summed up his campaign arguments in these words:

"We have got to have an economic, businesslike administration of government in this country, in charge of competent men. Our opponents said that they would stand for the merit system in government. They have shamelessly betrayed the merit system in government. They said they were for the maintenance of the constitutional rights of American citizens throughout the world. They left our citizens to be murdered and their property to be destroyed right here in Mexico close to our own boundary.

"They did say they were opposed to a tariff for protection. That they carried out, with the result that before the European War broke out unemployed men were walking the streets of our cities, jobless, asking for work, and having to be fed by countless charitable organizations.

"I want to see efficiency in government, efficiency in business, efficiency in the execution of all laws relating to governmental activity."

Turning to criticism of the speeches thus summarized, and to estimates of the Republican candidate's ability on the stump, we note the cutting remark of the Dallas *News* (Dem.), that "men who read Mr. Hughes's speeches steadily are apt to conclude that there was more shrewdness than virtue in the impressive silence that he maintained during the preconvention season." It is the misfortune of the Republican party leaders, says the Democratic St. Louis *Republic* commiseratingly, that they should have chosen a "common scold" to lead a forlorn hope in a Presidential campaign. Several Democratic dailies find in the change from Hughes the Governor and Hughes the Justice to Hughes the candidate "one of the saddest tragedies of American politics." Says the Democratic Philadelphia *Record:*

"Mr. Hughes, the candidate, has sacrificed the confidence and respect which was the nation's unanimous and ungrudging tribute to Justice Hughes, of the United States Supreme Court. . . . He has revealed an inaptitude for his new rôle, an ignorance of its rudimentary requirements, a lack of sympathetic touch with current political life, an unacquaintance with the economic and social aspirations of the American people, an oratorical disability, a want of poise and balance, a deficiency of personal magnetism that have been the despair of the deluded Warwicks who dragged him to the front."

Says the New York *World*, which has returned again and again to "The Tragedy of Hughes":

"In the Hughes of 1916 *The World* can find none of the great qualities of the Hughes of 1908—none of the frankness, none of the courage, none of the fervor of conviction, none of the devotion to high principle, none of the inspiring leadership. He is merely a Republican office-seeker, dodging and twisting and evading and angleworming his way toward the White House. . . . . ."

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CAN THE STROKE BE AVERTED?
—Evans in the Baltimore *American*

—the Columbus *Dispatch*.

OPPOSING ESTIMATES OF THE HUGHES OFFENSIVE.

The independent but pro-Wilson Springfield *Republican* lays considerable stress upon the Republican candidate's silence on the big issue of our attitude toward the European belligerents. When open-minded people, says *The Republican*,

"see Mr. Hughes supported both by those who think the United States should have terrorized Germany into good behavior and by those who think it should have 'prevented' the *Lusitania* catastrophe by ordering the citizens off belligerent ships, they feel that the accusations cancel, and that the effort to give one candidate support from quarters absolutely antagonistic is merely confusing the issue. . . . If Wilson's policy is called a despicable neutral gray, they at least want to know whether his critic is a white or a black."

Yet, according to *The Republican*, tho Hughes failed to score a hit in the West, and tho his candidacy "has dragged bottom a bit in these midsummer months," he will not necessarily be defeated in November. "When the candidate is back from his tour and takes time to get his second wind he should hear something of such criticisms, and it is not impossible that the Hughes of the latter half of the campaign will be a different figure from the Hughes of July and August."

A more neutral observer, the weekly *New Republic*, finds Mr. Hughes's admirers "apologetic and on the defensive," but believes that the Republican candidate "is not doing himself justice in the campaign; that he has a fresher and more penetrating mind than his speeches reveal." It says for Mr. Hughes that "he has a passion for disinterested administration coupled with a deep dislike of the patronage and pork and log-rolling which keep the Government local in spirit, partizan in animus, unsuccessful in execution, and mediocre in personnel." But—

"When Mr. Hughes leaves the field of administration and begins to talk about national and international policy he becomes so vague, so commonplace, and so timid that his friends are at a loss to account for him. The European War he avoids as if it were the plague—an unpardonable exhibition of weakness. . . . In the next month Mr. Hughes should be forced to speak plainly about our relation to the great Powers of Europe and the weak States of Latin America."

A Republican explanation of this criticism of Mr. Hughes in the Eastern Democratic and independent press is that he has been "pretty far West" for the East to form a correct idea of the progress of his campaign. "The folk to whom he is addressing his arguments," observes the Baltimore *News* (Rep.), "seem to understand what he is talking about and to like his style of campaigning." The candidate's speeches, adds the Baltimore *American* (Rep.), "have produced a tremendous impression, not alone upon the communities immediately addrest, but upon the whole country." While Democratic organs try "to shriek themselves into the belief that the Republican candidate has not been making good," the truth is, according to the Springfield *Union* (Rep.), "that Mr. Hughes is more than making good; he is arousing the reunited Republican party to a high pitch of enthusiasm all over the country, and he is spreading fear and dismay among the one-time confident Democrats."

The vigor and independence with which the quiet ex-Justice is making his canvass "surprize and disturb the President's followers," remarks the San Diego *Union* (Rep.). Mr. Hughes, thinks the Brooklyn *Times* (Rep.), "has touched the Administration on the raw," until "its soft tissue and frail frame are agonized by collision with actuality." Such characterizations of the Republican candidate as have been quoted from the New York *World* and the Philadelphia *Record* seem highly encouraging to some Republicans. "If the Democratic press remained calm and complacent under his fire," then, says the Newark *Star-Eagle* (Ind. Rep.), "the Republicans would know they had picked a lemon. Since the Democrats are foaming at the mouth, why, then we know Hughes is getting along famously." The Boston *Transcript* (Rep.) thinks the Hughes offensive has been most successful in focusing public attention upon the Administration's shortcomings and in drawing the Administration fire in an attempt at defense. *The Transcript* sees Mr. Wilson's defenders dodging—"The harder Mr. Hughes hits the record, the louder Mr. Wilson's defenders whine about the dreadfulness of war. Instead of trying to refute his charges they try to change the subject." It does not seem to the Des Moines *Register and Leader* (Ind. Rep.) that the Democrats are getting anywhere by their "slams at Hughes":

"It may be true, as *The World* declares, that his campaign speeches could be written by any bright candidate for a State legislature. This merely proves that the record of the Administration in civil service, diplomatic appointments, and Mexican inconsistency could be laid open by a man of far less attainment than Mr. Hughes."

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t Bulgaria is considering the advisability of changing sides. he New York *Times* we read that—

Roumania appears on the scene at a time when the Central ires had come to depend upon her for wheat, oil, and copper; ı they could not spare a single man from the Eastern, West- or Italian front to oppose her offensive, whether that offen- were directed against Hungary or against Bulgaria; when eople of Bulgaria and Turkey have suffered the extremes durance of a war which has brought nothing to one and leprived the other of the necessaries of life; and, finally, when the people of Greece, with the Allied armies and the revived Servian Army in full view at Saloniki, are beginning to realize that Venizelos was right and King Constantine was wrong."

HE MAKES IT A FAMILY JAR.

King Ferdinand of Roumania, a Holhenzollern monarch, who leads his army against the Kaiser and his allies.

Yet a Berlin dispatch to the same paper reports that "German nerves are apparently standing successfully the severest test to which they have been subjected in the history of the world-war," and another correspondent explains that the appointment of the popular idol, Field-Marshal von Hindenburg, to succeed von Falkenhayn as Chief of the General Staff, more than counterbalanced Roumania's action in its heartening effect on the people. Moreover, we are assured, the military leaders of the Central Powers had for a long time foreseen Roumania's move, and had made thorough preparations to meet it. As to its effect upon Germany's food-problem, a Berlin statement informs us that—

"The grain contracts with Roumania for the 1915 crop have been largely filled, and the loss in imports of the 1916 crop will not be severely felt, in view of Germany's excellent home crop. Imports of Roumanian grain of all kinds had been placed at 1,400,000 tons, whereas the German crops are now estimated to be 5,000,000 tons above those of 1915, excluding the occupied territories."

"Whi... and Greece must decide... seems to have waited just long enough," remarks the Boston *Evening Transcript;* and the New York *Globe* characterizes the event as "a moral victory for the Entente Allies more important than the capture of many trenches." For, "while Turkey made her choice, it is believed, under pressure, Italy was influenced by the national feeling of hostility toward Austria, and Bulgaria acted impulsively under the belief that Russia had been pushed back to stay, Roumania takes her place only after mature deliberation and a careful examination of accomplished facts."

It is impossible, declares the New York *Tribune*, to exaggerate the moral effect of Roumania's decision not only upon the Allies themselves and upon neutral nations, but "in Berlin, in Vienna, in Budapest, in Sofia, and in Constantinople." But this is only one of the reasons why editorial observers regard the addition of Roumania to the Entente Allies as potentially more significant than would be the addition of any other nation of like strength, with the possible exception of Holland. As the Washington *Times* remarks: "Holland would open a back door for outflanking Germany; Roumania opens one for outflanking Austria, and also Turkey." Roumania brings to the aid of her allies an army to which Berlin dispatches concede 400,000 men, while some estimates place it at twice that figure. She also increases the front that the Teuton forces must defend by 450 miles, in addition to adding 350 miles to Bulgaria's line of defense. Whatever the exact number of fighting men Roumania throws into the struggle, asserts the New York *Evening Sun*, they will have at least twice the value to the Entente Allies that the same number would have on any other front. "Probably never in history has it been possible for a comparatively small nation, a nation of little account in the counsels of the great Powers, to play so important a rôle," remarks the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, which thinks that Roumania's participation "should assure the elimination of both Austria and Bulgaria, bring about the complete isolation of Turkey, and confine the war in Europe to a straight and definite contest between Germany and her many foes." Almost immediately Roumania's belief in an Entente victory was reflected in the attitude of Greece, and there are even sensational rumors afloat

"We must expect," admits the Berlin *Lokal Anzeiger*, "that Roumania's entry into the war will also influence the decisions of the Greek Government." Yet a military expert in Berlin confidently affirms that Roumania's participation will not shorten the war, but will lengthen it. And in the *New Yorker Staats-Zeitung* we read that the new development in the Balkans is far from being as bad for Germany as it looks. To quote in part from the columns of this German-American daily:

"With the declaration of the British 'blockade' of the Central Powers, Germany and Austria were compelled to turn to neutral Europe for many of the commodities previously imported from this and other countries beyond the seas. They obtained from Roumania chiefly wheat and petroleum. The excellent crops which the Central Powers are now harvesting will minorate the urgency of securing Roumania's wheat, and one may well rest assured that provision has been made against the eventuality of her petroleum-fields being closed to them.

"The purely military aspect of the new situation is equally not alarming. . . . The Bulgarian Staff has a hundred thousand men south of the Danube to meet any Russo-Roumanian drive. What the Central Powers have on the eastern borders of Hungary is not determinable. There are one million Turks, at least, in the camps of the Ottoman Empire, who have not yet smelled powder, and who can be thrown into any sector of the front fully equipped, trained, and munitioned. When we remember the difficulties of terrain over which an advance into Hungary, which, for political reasons is likely to be the first objective of a Russo-Roumanian campaign, must be made, we are inclined to worry little over the ability of the Central Powers to stay it. . . . . .

"The operations of the Russian armies already in the field are handicapped by lack of munitions, and the opening of

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ROUMANIAN CAVALRY CROSSING A STREAM. THEY WEAR THE GERMAN STYLE OF SPIKED HELMET.

another route into the enemy's territory will avail them little until they are able to make or purchase ammunition and guns faster than they can consume them.

"There is a shortage of neither men nor munitions to handicap Germany and her allies. . . . At this late hour one foe the more or less does not matter much to Germany and Austria-Hungary. They have stood like adamant for two years against half the world. They can *not* be broken now."

On August 27, Italy formally declared war upon Germany, and on the same day Roumania, whose army was already mobilized, declared war against Austria-Hungary, making the fifteenth nation to enter the Great War, if we count the little republic of San Marino. Italy's belated declaration is characterized by the Berlin *Morgenpost* as "an empty gesture," but the New York *World* wonders whether "the act that beckoned Roumania into the war" can be, so described. Within three days of Roumania's declaration her troops had crossed the Transylvanian Alps in a wide encircling movement against the Austro-Hungarian forces, and had captured Brasso or Kronstadt, Transylvania's leading commercial and industrial center, while a large Russian force, concentrated at the junction of the Pruth and the Danube, had moved through Roumania in a drive against Bulgaria. Contrary to all previous Teutonic strategy, the Austrian forces, instead of seizing the offensive, fell back to a second line of defense. In the United States the immediate effect of Roumania's entry into the war was an advance in Russian exchange and a big fall in the price of wheat, the latter reflecting the belief in financial circles that the opening of the Dardanelles and the release of huge shipments of Russian wheat had been brought appreciably nearer.

WHERE ROUMANIA FACES HUNGARY AND BULGARIA.

According to Mr. Take Jonescu, leader of the Liberal party in Roumania, "only a great German victory could have checked Roumanian intervention," and one commentator suggests that this may be the explanation of Germany's terrific efforts to take Verdun. In a statement cabled from Bucharest, Mr. Jonescu goes on to say:

"It failed to materialize, and we have stept into the war—first, to realize our national aspirations; secondly, inspired by the humanitarian spirit to shorten the war, which will now end six months sooner than was expected a week ago.

"The most valuable reward of our intervention will be Transylvania, populated by 4,000,000 Roumanians. The Banat of Temesvar also is mainly Roumanian, and the Bukowina, too, will be in the balance. Hungary will lose a quarter of her territory and population, including the big towns of Temesvar, Kolozsvar, and Brasso, as well as her richest mining districts.

"Regarding the future course of the general war, our intervention rapidly hastens Bulgaria's doom, cuts off Turkey from German help and expedites the fall of Constantinople, opening up a quick route for rushing supplies from Russia to Roumania, enabling them to ship much-needed cereals to England, France, and Italy."

Further details concerning Roumania's stakes in the war are supplied in these sentences from the Washington *Times:*

"Roumania has almost exactly the same area as Iowa, 55,000 square miles. To the east of it lies Bessarabia, a Russian province, whose people are largely of Roumanian origin; and on the other side is Transylvania, an Austrian possession likewise basically Roumanian. Roumania, it is generally understood, could have secured Bessarabia long ago, from Russia, as the price of joining the Entente; or, she could have had Transylvania in fee for adhering to the Central Powers. She wants them both; and probably she has dickered to get, first, the pledge of Bessarabia

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from Russia, and then the assurance of the Powers that if she can conquer Transylvania she may keep it at the war's end.

"To recover these areas would make Roumania a country of about twice its present area and population, the dominating state in the Balkan region, and—what is of very great importance in any consideration of future European politics—an ally of Italy in such power as to strengthen greatly the Italian influence in the Near East."

The elimination of Austria, according to the Springfield *Republican*, is the first objective of the coordinated general offensive of the Allies, as laid out at the war-council in Paris; and it is this fact, we are told, that gives strategical importance to Roumania's decision. The great Anglo-French drive in France and Belgium, says the New York *Times*, "is to come after the destruction of Austria," the aim of the present activities in that field being "to hold Germany's hands while Austria is beaten down." Thus Roumania's entrance, in the opinion of the Chicago *Herald*, "strikes the hour of Austria's supreme trial." To turn again to the Springfield *Republican:*

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CRUCIAL DAYS.

—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune.*

"Russia has invaded Austria from the northeast, Italy has broken through from the south, an Allied army is massed at Saloniki, and now Roumania, with an Austrian frontier of 450 miles, almost completes the circuit. Its armies go on where those of Russia stop; the 700 miles from the Baltic, already too long a frontage for the Central Powers to hold, is by a stroke lengthened to nearly 1,200. If Greece should come in, if Bulgaria should be neutralized, the one remaining avenue of approach, that through Servia and up the Danube, would lie open to Allied armies assembling at Saloniki. Under those conditions, Austria could not be expected to hold out long."

Of late Hungary has been the chief point of Teutonic weakness, notes the New York *Evening Sun*, which adds that "the chief value of Roumania to the Entente lies undoubtedly in the leverage that her aid supplies against Hungary." At the same time, says the New York *Tribune*, the entrance of Roumania gives Hungary a new cause for fighting, since "her own future is locked up in the issue now." This view is confirmed by Count Andrassy, a Hungarian statesman, who is quoted in a Berlin dispatch as saying: "All Hungarians know that they are fighting for existence, and that without Transylvania there is no Hungary. We must fight to the last man in order to avenge this terrible treachery."

Mr. Jonescu's statement that his country's participation would shorten the war by six months brings up the question of how long the Entente Allies expected the war to last if Roumania had not entered the lists. So sympathetic a student of the Entente campaign as Mr. Frank H. Simonds, writing in the New York *Tribune* before Roumania had joined the combatants, affirmed that the war would last in all, four years, and that all hopes of a termination before 1918 were illusory. Summarizing his reasons for this opinion, he said:

"The Allies have first by fighting to divest Germany of what she has conquered in this war, particularly of her conquests from the Danube to the Golden Horn. They have then to rescue northern France, Belgium, and Poland. And Germany as she retreats will shorten her lines, not impossibly keeping step with her decline of numbers. To suppose that the end the Allies mean to attain can be attained this year or next seems to me unreasonable. To suppose that, knowing or believing that they can attain it, and perceiving what the cost to them will be if they do not attain it, they will stop short of it seems to me equally incredible. And this is why I share the belief that is held in many quarters abroad, that the war will continue into 1918, that it will be a four-year war, and that it will end inside German frontiers."

That this view is shared in England may be inferred from the following sentences in the London *Times:*

"Our superiority in the field is not yet adequate, since it does not give us that annihilating preponderance necessary for victory. Next spring, having completed our own supplies, we can set to work to arm Russia with a will. We can fit out the armies for 1917 and 1918, which must in the end crush the most frantic efforts of the Central Powers, and as we can last so long, or longer if necessary, we can be satisfied with nothing but the complete satisfaction of our demands."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

CENTRAL Powers are becoming more central.—*Wall Street Journal.*

DRAMA, properly enough, is in the Greek war-theater.—*Syracuse Post-Standard.*

EXPLORER Stefansson will not return to civilization this season. He isn't missing much civilization.—*Boston Herald.*

THE Turks are reported halted at Woe. Which may or may not indicate that they have come to grief.—*Baltimore News.*

WE still wait for Hughes to say that if he had been President in 1914 there wouldn't have been any war in Europe.—*Schenectady Gazette.*

ROUMANIA is doing what she can to confirm the recent German declaration that the fifth war-loan will be the last.—*New York Evening Post.*

A PECULIAR thing about this war is that while some of the belligerents never lose a trench, yet they recapture quite a number.—*St. Louis Star.*

THE French soldiers have been ordered to shave off their beards. If it helps their campaign, Mr. Hughes should take notice.—*Chicago Evening Post.*

PROF. HUGO MÜNSTERBERG predicts a triple alliance between Germany, England, and the United States, but Mark Twain still ranks as America's leading humorist.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

EVIDENTLY Mr. Hearst's editorials are not widely read in Roumania.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

THE Republican farmers of Colorado are reported to be growing bearded wheat. Mr. Hughes, please note.—*Alamosa Empire.*

THE most noticeable feature of King George's latest visit to the front is that he went afoot.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

IF Bulgaria was "the Judas of the Slav race," Roumania has thrown off the rôle of "doubting Thomas."—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

IF the paper-famine gets much worse, it's even possible that Mexican money may assume some actual value.—*Philadelphia North American.*

A NEW anglers' magazine says it will print no fiction. Thus shutting off all real fishermen from its list of contributors.—*New York Telegraph.*

KIND-HEARTED Democrats must experience a keen feeling of regret when they see that distressing Progressive-Republican wrangle in California.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

TURNING down an offer of $25,000,000 for three coral reefs is what might be logically expected of a nation which so enthusiastically hung the laurel-wreath on Dr. Cook.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

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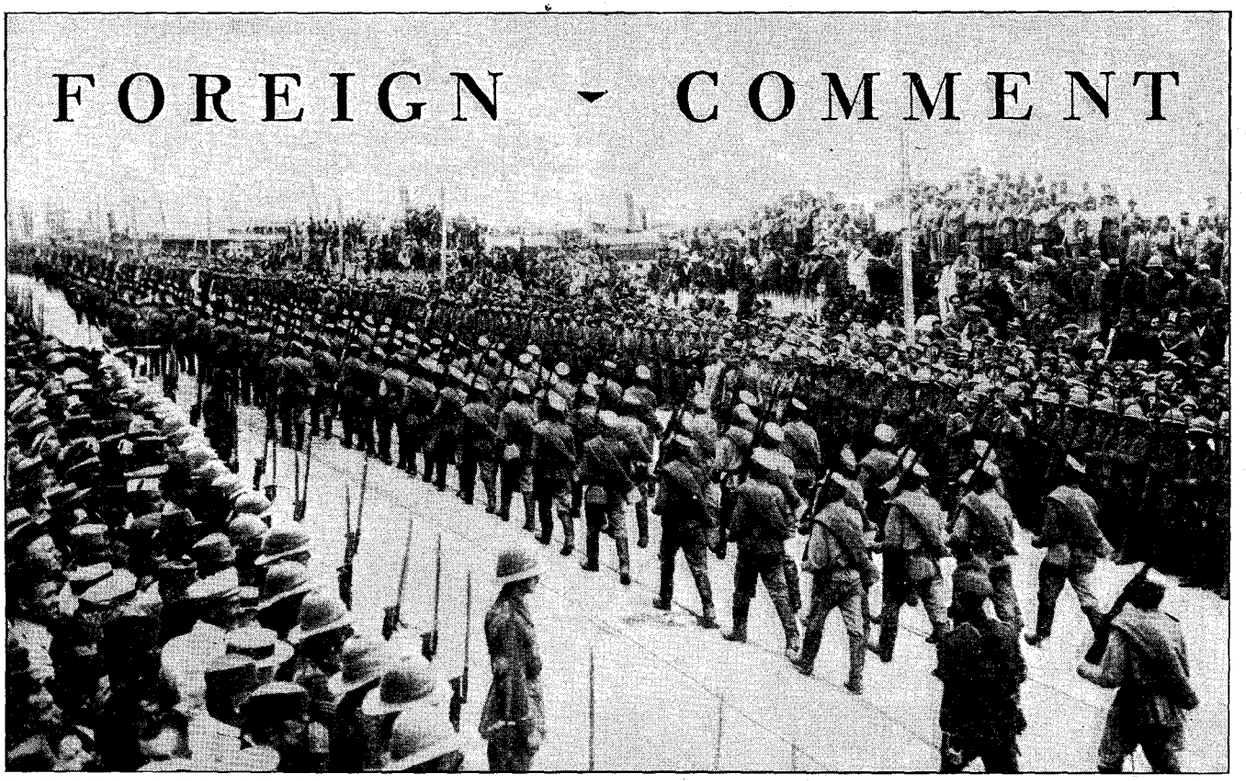

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WHAT THE BULGARS WOULD LIKE TO SEE: THE BACKS OF THE RUSSIANS.

The newly landed Russians at Saloniki march through streets lined with French, British, Italian, and Servian troops, while the demobilized Greek soldiers and their families look on.

THE IMPORTANCE OF ROUMANIA

MAXIMILIAN HARDEN, the long-sighted editor of the Berlin *Zukunft*, said many months ago that Roumania would enter the war "on the side of the victor," an opinion that the Allied editors are cordially indorsing to-day. While Roumania's army of some 600,000 men—a force that can be raised to 900,000 in a short period—is a tangible asset, it is not by any means the greatest advantage gained by the Entente. The military critics say that the freedom Russia now enjoys of launching her almost unlimited troops upon Sofia and Constantinople by way of Roumania is going to be a big factor of the war in that quarter. Another advantage gained for the Entente by Roumania's act is of a political nature. The attack of the Bulgars upon the Greeks, with whom they have been nominally at peace, and their determined drive at the Greek-defended port of Kavala have roused intense indignation in the Hellenic kingdom, and the moral effect of Roumania's action is expected in many quarters to force the reluctant King Constantine to offer his sword to the Allies. This opinion, in fact, is not confined to the press of the Allies, for we find the Berlin *Lokal Anzeiger* saying:

"We must expect that Roumania's entry into the war will also influence the decisions of the Greek Government. The Greek Army was demobilized according to the wishes of the Entente. Foreign troops are now standing on Greek soil. It is not easy to recall to the colors under threatening guns an army just sent home.

"No matter how many more new enemies, Germany and her allies will continue to fight with confidence until final victory is theirs."

While Roumania's action is reprobated by the press of the Central Powers and hailed with delight by those of the Entente, it is interesting to note the impartial views exprest in a neutral country. The Rotterdam *Maasbode* considers—

"History, which will judge on the moral and not the material principles, will not decide in favor of Roumania, however fortunate her choice may turn out from a material standpoint."

Similar views are found in the Amsterdam *Handelsblad*, which thinks that—

"Roumania's action means that Bucharest foresees the ultimate defeat of the Central Powers, altho it can not expect a walkover as in the second Balkan war."

Turning now to the military side of the situation we find the London *Times* of the opinion that the greater part of Roumania's military strength will be devoted to assisting the Russians in their westward progress:

"The strategic situation points to a combination of Roumania with the present Russian offensive. This line of attack will lead the Roumanian Army into Transylvania, where a majority of the population favors the invaders. At the same time the passage of the Danube, an advance on Sofia, and the breaking-down of the Bulgarian power in cooperation with the Allied forces at Saloniki have their attraction."

The Times considers that the position of the Bulgarians is unfortunate, altho they have secured first honors in the new Balkan operations by forcing the hand of General Sarrail and compelling him to join battle before he was ready. But Bulgaria is threatened on the north, however, by Russia and Roumania, says Mr. Joseph Reinach, the discerning critic of the Paris *Figaro*, and is in a precarious position. He is not a little puzzled at Bulgaria's setting the pace, and says:

"I think their offensive is based rather on political than on strategic considerations. They hope to influence Greece, where the Germanophile party would be enormously strengthened by an Allied retreat, however limited, and at the same time cause a postponement of the elections by the occupation of the Macedonian districts, thus preventing the return of Venizelos.

"The nature of the offensive itself precludes the idea of a genuine attack on Saloniki. It follows the stereotyped German plan demonstrated against Russia in 1915 of a converging attack on the wings. Such tactics are more suited to wide plains than to broken, hilly country, and require a considerable numerical superiority, which the Bulgars do not possess, tho they may be trying to give that impression. Sarrail's rapid counter-stroke

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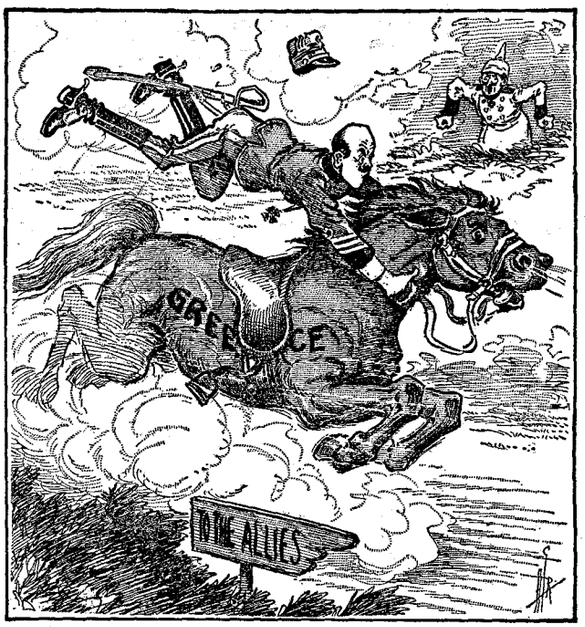
DOES HE LOOK LIKE IT?

FERDINAND—"I'm afraid they're going to make it hot for me! Won't you come and help me?"
SULTAN—"Help you! Do I look like it?"

—*Westminster Gazette* (London).



WITH THE BIT IN HIS TEETH.

THE BROTHER-IN-LAW—"Tino! Tino! Vere you vas going?"
CONSTANTINE—"Don't know; ask the horse!"

—*Daily Star* (Montreal).

THE BALKAN SITUATION AS THE BRITISH SEE IT.

along the Vardar Valley must already have shown them the danger of their wings being cut off if they advanced too far while the center was forced to recoil. Besides, the conditions on the wings themselves support the theory that only a demonstration is intended."

After discussing in detail the possible replies to this Bulgarian "demonstration," he tells us something of the troops assembled at Saloniki:

"There can be no better proof of the complete unity of the Entente Allies than the composition of the Saloniki army, which is now beginning the long-awaited offensive. Hostile critics have asserted that the variety of its contingents may be a source of weakness, but the facts are exactly the contrary.

"Each of the five nations has sent picked troops and the combined force represents the flower of the Allied armies. General Sarrail showed genius as a commander when in charge of the French right at the Battle of the Marne, and his subordinate, General Cordonnier, is one of our best soldiers, while I regard Prince Alexander of Servia as possessing military talent of the highest order. The reorganization of his army was a great and bloodless victory for the Allies, and the spirit with which they are inspired bodes ill for the treacherous Bulgarians."

Mr. Reinach anticipated Roumania's arrival in the war and considers that her Army will be exclusively devoted to a Transsylvanian campaign while Russian troops will cross her territory, when "the Bulgars will be between hammer and anvil and can not escape their well-merited punishment."

In the columns of the London weekly, *John Bull*, we find a most optimistic forecast from the pen of Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett, the well-known war-correspondent, whose acquaintance with the Balkans is long and intimate. In his picturesque phrase the Balkan campaign will be the decisive factor in "cracking the Teutonic nut." He writes:

"At the present hour we must look to the Near East for decisive results, rather than to the West, where the enemy is at his strongest. Our hammer-blows on the Somme will make possible the approaching dramatic changes in the Near East. We are nailing the enemy to his entrenchments in the West, and, meanwhile, his dream of a Germanic-Islamic Empire, stretching from the Rhine to the Persian Gulf, is slowly fading into thin air. The Germans reached their high-water mark in the late autumn of 1915.

"A solid mass of half a million Turks and Bulgarians held the road from Belgrade to Constantinople. On this huge concentration the plans of the German General Staff for 1916 entirely depended. The fall of Erzerum has changed all this. The Turks have been obliged to recall their armies from Gallipoli and Thrace and to send them to the Armenian frontier. All the nicely balanced plans of the Germans have been upset. The Near East is no longer their strongest point; it is their most vulnerable. Hard pressed on all their frontiers, not a German or Austrian division can be spared to assist the Bulgarians. Macedonia and Servia are being held by the Bulgarian Army alone, assisted by the few remaining Turkish divisions which can be spared from Armenia. This force may be strong enough to resist our offensive from Saloniki, but it is not nearly strong enough to withstand a joint attack from the north and from the south. It is Roumania who holds all the keys to Constantinople at this critical hour. If Roumania strikes, as she struck in 1913, it is all up with the Bulgarians. They must come to terms or face absolute ruin. Then we are left to finish our account with the Turks."

How sore the English feel over their disastrous campaign in Gallipoli can be judged from what Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett writes on the subject and the prophecies that this "disgrace" will be avenged "when the Allies succeed in separating the troops of the Central Powers from the Turks." Under these conditions he tells us that—

"Their numbers are not sufficient to offer any real resistance this side of the lines of Tchataldja, which are only twenty miles from Constantinople. When they retire on Tchataldja they must leave an army isolated in Gallipoli holding the lines of Bulair, just as they were obliged to do against the Bulgarians in 1913. How long could such an army, with all its communications cut by land, and our submarines dominating the Sea of Marmora, hold out? Not long.

"If Roumania joins the liberators of Europe, we shall be in Constantinople before Christmas. Then the men who fought so gallantly and who suffered so much in Gallipoli and in Mesopotamia will not have died in vain."

The Amsterdam *Tijd* tells us that most of this is to be accomplished by the Russians:

"The Russians will again attempt to go along the road to Constantinople in order to take possession of it and isolate the Central Powers. In this way the decision of the war, altho it had been supposed it would be exclusively attained in the West, would be quickly brought about amid the exhausted nations."

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THE DEPOPULATION OF LILLE

A WHITE HEAT OF ANGER was roused in the French nation by the publication of the official Yellow Book detailing the manner in which the German authorities arranged for the deportation of some of the inhabitants of Lille, Roubaix, and other cities in the occupied territory, during the week before Easter, 1916. The Premier of France, Mr. Briand, has sent copies of this Yellow Book with a covering note to all the neutral Powers. In this note he says:

"The Government of the Republic is to-day obliged to place under the notice of foreign Governments the documents which furnish proof that our enemies have decreed fresh measures of even greater inhumanity.

"On the order of General von Graevenitz, and with the aid of the 64th Infantry Regiment detached by the German General Headquarters, about 25,000 French subjects, young girls of between sixteen and twenty years of age, young women and men up to the age of fifty-five, without distinction of social condition, have been torn from their homes at Roubaix, Tourcoing, and Lille, separated without pity from their families and forced to work in the fields in the departments of the Aisne and the Ardennes. . . . . .

"The Germans imposed upon themselves only two merciful restrictions. They left children below the age of fourteen and their mothers, and in taking girls below the age of twenty they took some older members of their family with them.

"Selection among the rest of the population was governed by general considerations. Girls whose hands showed signs of work were taken in preference to the others; servant-girls were taken nearly everywhere, and in many cases their mistresses, declining to be separated from them, went with them to share the unknown future. The proportion of women taken was between 20 and 30 per cent. Two hundred schoolgirls of fifteen were taken away, but on the whole it was the laboring classes who suffered, and in some instances young girls of good family who had been removed have been sent back.

"The raids were accompanied by terrible scenes of grief and sorrow, and not a few elderly people lost their reason when they saw their daughters being carried off. Some of the men, especially of the Landsturm, seemed to be conscious that they were engaged in shameful work; some of the officers, too, admitted that nothing could ever cleanse the German flag from this fresh stain put upon it. Indeed, it is said in Lille that a number of officers and men are in the Citadel awaiting their trial for refusing to dishonor themselves."

THE MAIDS OF LILLE.

DEPORTED MAID—"Jesu! Jesu! Save thou my aged mother in Lille from their brutality—and me from their kindness!" —*Daily Chronicle* (London).

Summarizing the voluminous pages of the Yellow Book, the London *Times* says:

"Some 25,000 persons have been deported from the towns of Lille, Roubaix, and Tourcoing alone. Detailed evidence as to where they have all been sent is not forthcoming, but the majority of them would appear to have been scattered between Seclin and Templeuve down to the Ardennes. There they are employed in various labors—some on the soil, others road-mending, some in the manufacture of munitions and in the digging of trenches. But the fact which is the most appalling to those who have studied the question of German atrocities is that the women are employed in cooking for the German troops, and as servants to the German officers.

"The inhabitants have been forced, by threats, by violence, by executions, imprisonment, and deportation, to make trenches, bridges, roads, and railways; to work in factories and mines; to make sandbags for use in the trenches. They have been forced to work during inhuman hours for no pay, in conditions of the utmost misery, without food, liable to flogging, and to other odious punishment at the hands of the slave-drivers. They have been deported and carried off to work in the mines and factories of the Rhineland and Westphalia. But perhaps the most serious revelation, contained in the latter part of the report is that large numbers of civilians who were in Germany at the outbreak of war, and were interned, have been brought back to work immediately behind the German lines in France."

How France has been stirred by the charges of the Government can be seen from the press. The Pari *Journal des Débats* says:

"With the carrying off in mass of men, women, and young girls, and the methodical transport of this unhappy live stock by generals transformed into slave-drivers, we have witnessed once again the tragic and stupefying spectacle of reversion to primitive barbarism which has been given by a people to whose soul we were previously blind."

In the columns of the Paris *Figaro*, Mr. Alfred Capus, the famous Academician, indicts the whole German nation:

"It is the German people, as incarnated by their soldiers, who have carried off our daughters of the North captive and delivered them to the officers of the Kaiser. It is, therefore, against the German people as a whole that our race is making war, and not against any faction of isolated Imperialism.

"The Germans are alone responsible for their crimes, and any other conception of the present war would only lead us to degradation, dupery, and defeat. We must avenge the children of Roubaix and Lille—avenge them without mercy or pity. This is one of the works of France during the war, and for long afterward."

The matter is discust calmly by the official *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, which states that "the French population affected by the emergency measures has declared itself to be quite satisfied to the fullest degree," and it blames the Allies for making such measures necessary. The official organ says:

"The German administration has no reason to conceal the fact that it has caused many thousands of French inhabitants of both sexes to be removed from the great cities in French Flanders. It is intended to go on doing this in future. The necessity for this action the French and their Allies owe to themselves alone. By their illegal measures, intended to

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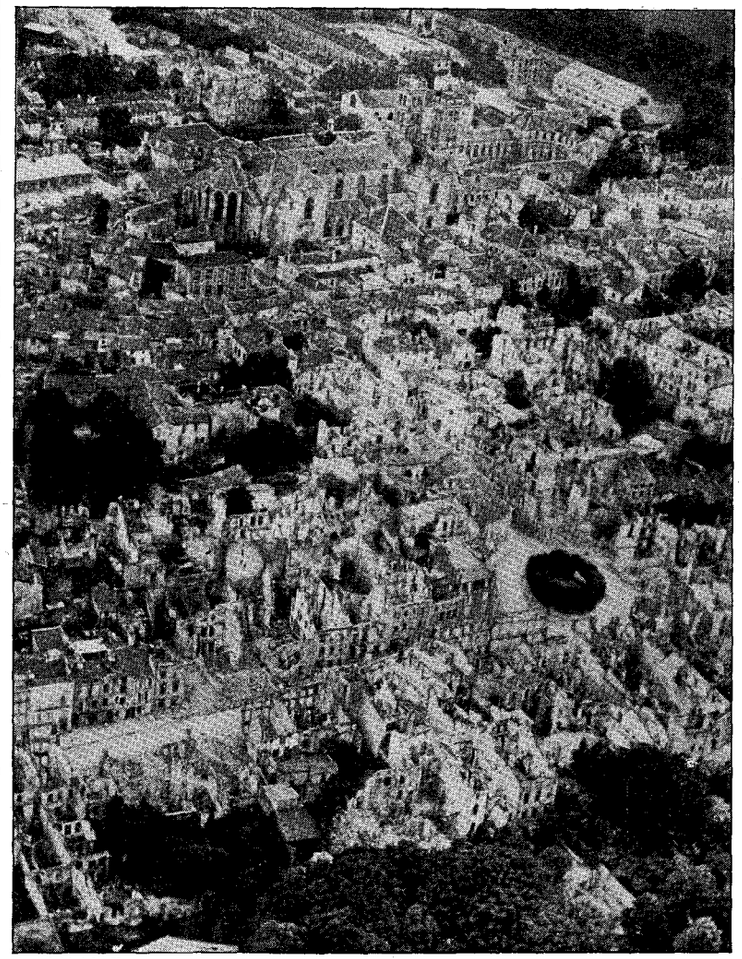
impede the feeding of Germany and of the areas occupied by German troops, they have made it impossible for the feeding of the civil population, at any rate in the great towns of the occupied territory near the fighting front, to be secured in the measure which the German administration, after conscientious consideration, considers necessary, and which is its duty according to the provisions of the third section of the Regulations for Land Warfare. (Appendix to The Hague Convention of October 18, 1907.)"

THE COST OF THE "BIG PUSH"

THE SLOW PROGRESS of the Anglo-French offensive on the Somme is exciting a good deal of comment in the German press, and the general opinion seems to be that the Allies have paid an exorbitant price in men and munitions for the amount of territory captured. This point is discust in some detail by one of the neutral journals, the *Basler Nachrichten*, which, like most of the German-Swiss papers, leans somewhat toward the cause of the Central Powers. The Basel organ thinks that, notwithstanding the superiority in manpower possest by the Allies, they have up to the present made a rather poor showing. It says:

"Altho, from the military point of view, the advantages of the Central Powers are so great that those of the Entente can not even be compared with them—the capture of the German colonies is considered even in the Entente camp, at least by men of sense, as a rather unimportant advantage—nevertheless there is at present a movement on foot to question the advantages of the Central Powers.

"For two months already in the East and for one month in the West streams of blood have been poured out without the Entente's achieving anything essentially effective."



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AFTER SIX MONTHS' BOMBARDMENT.

How Verdun looks at the present day, an uncaptured but ruined city.

The *Nachrichten* then considers the casualty list, and we learn that the advance on the Somme has exacted a terrible toll in human lives:

"Whereas the last French offensive in the Champagne was suspended after twenty days' fighting, it is said that the present attack will go on for at least double that time, or forty days. Thirty days of that number have already gone by, and the German Headquarters estimate the losses of the enemy in this period alone at over 350,000 men. How carefully and exactly these German valuations are usually made was shown by the British casualty lists for Neuve Chapelle, which corresponded with the German estimate almost to a hundred. Seventy-two square kilometers have been captured with the loss of 350,000 men; this means that for the conquest of one square kilometer 5,000 men must be sacrificed—a shocking and dreadful calculation!—and there are still about 50,000 square kilometers to be conquered in the West. Any one can work out the rest for himself.

"Should it be argued that the only square kilometers that matter are at decisive points, and that the rest will fall of themselves, the calculation still remains such that, suffering the German resistance to continue as now, not only the Entente armies but whole nations would have to be sacrificed in accomplishing the task.

"Such is the situation. The task before the Entente armies, notwithstanding all their spirit, their courage, and prudence, will remain one of unheard-of difficulty, as they are opposed by an enemy who is their equal in courage and tenacity, and is capable of making up for numbers unlimited by his splendid experience and schooling."

The Swiss journal wonders how, in the face of such losses, the war still goes on, and then tells us the reason is that the Entente hopes that its advantage in numbers will finally tell:

"Only the idea that necessarily, sooner or later, the superiority in numbers of the Entente armies must begin to tell could be used to justify the continuation of this war, which every day that passes costs such insane sacrifices. Hypnotism of numbers alone makes people consent to it, tho history and experience have taught us again and again that superiority in numbers, while it is an important advantage over an enemy, never absolutely guarantees victory. Number is only one of the many factors that make for success, and in war one has always to reckon with factors that can not be directly measured and are indefinable by figures. To this category belongs not least the soldier's consciousness of the aims for which he is fighting, and here the consciousness that he is fighting for his house and land and wife and children is a better stimulus than vague phrases which sound very fine, yet have, as far as a simple man is concerned, nothing whatever behind them."

The German papers claim that the Allies have lost in the Somme offensive more than five times the number of men that fell in the long battle before Verdun. The *Frankfurter Zeitung* says that German losses in the Verdun offensive amounted to only 60,000 men in a period of six months. Dealing with the Somme offensive it tells us that—

"The Somme offensive has begun to excite displeasure in England. People can not see what the use of it is, for the fact is gradually appreciated that the tactics adopted are not calculated to produce a transition from trench-warfare to open fighting. The losses of men are already unexpectedly great, and a hole of stately proportions has been made in the gigantic supply of munitions. . . . England is compelled to go on with the battle in order to keep French hope alive."

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION

MOTION-STUDY FOR SURGEONS

THE SURGEON who used to be considered the most skilled and accurate of all hand-workers in the world, has now so far fallen behind that for examples of the most efficient work of the hand we must now look not to him, but to the industries. His activities, his tools, his surroundings—all suffer from lack of standardization. We need a standard hospital, with tools and methods based on scientific study, which shall serve as a model for all others. These are the conclusions of Mr. Frank B. Gilbreth, the apostle of modern "motion-study" as the prime factor of efficiency. They are stated in a paper read two years ago before the Hospital Section of the American Medical Association, but printed for the first time in *The Canadian Journal of Medicine and Surgery* (Toronto). In a letter to THE DIGEST, Mr. Gilbreth says that the paper was "dismissed after having been read by the editor of the American Medical Association's *Journal*, for the reason that he frankly confest that he didn't know what it was about." Mr. Gilbreth regards its appearance now as evidence that light has dawned upon the profession; and he instances the publication of an editorial in this same issue, commending the use of the motion-picture in surgical instruction as "a great advance in surgical thought." Mr. Gilbreth's attention was first directed to the motion-study of surgical technic by the statement of Dr. F. W. Taylor that the surgeon is the most efficient of all hand-workers. This, he said, did not accord with his own ideas. He goes on in substance:

"After visiting some of our most prominent hospitals, we found that the surgeons could learn more about motion-study, time-study, waste-elimination, and scientific management from the industries than the industries could learn from the hospitals. We then and there decided to make a vigorous campaign to revolutionize the present methods of hospital management, and to teach surgeons our methods of motion-study, that waste in the transference of skill in surgery might be eliminated, and that the best methods in the mechanical trades of the industries might be available and at the service of the surgeon.

"We have since studied many hospitals, some as far west as California, as far north as Toronto and Montreal, as far south as South Carolina, as far east as Germany. In each hospital, while recording existing methods, we have tried to create interest in the subject of motion-study and intensive methods for obtaining mental and manual efficiency in teaching and practising surgery, and in changing the management so that the methods of the best may be recognized, standardized, and available to all. In the beginning our investigations caused much laughter, and we might have been completely routed by the derision and criticism encountered if we had not had measured facts to guide us instead of tradition, personal opinion, and 'judgment' ('judgment' being too often the mere selection that comes from familiarity with too many wrong methods). We are pleased to see that many of the doctors whom we interviewed are now (1913–1914) members of committees on hospital efficiency, who are recommending the beginning of actual campaigns to do that which some three years previously was considered a joke, and in some cases an impertinence.

"In studying these many hospitals we find the conditions, as a rule, much worse from a managerial standpoint than in the average factory, and some hospitals are so bad that they should be actually closed immediately.

"The standardization of hospitals is now gradually being recognized as desirable and necessary. Such standardization must be based on measurement, which, so far as the manual processes of the surgical clinic are concerned, consists mainly of motion-study.

"The tools of the surgeon have not been standardized in any satisfactory way. Any mnemonic classification made of the tools of a hospital shows that the tool situation is positively pathetic and ridiculous, this present state being the outcome of the incentive which ever exists to design special tools. This condition can be realized only by subjecting the present tools to the tests of motion-study.

"Great practise with comparatively few tools is one of the laws of the most efficient use of tools. How does this compare with the custom universally present in surgery to-day? The average doctor usually considers that the possession of specially designed tools is a desirable asset. The constant incentive under present conditions in surgery is to design more tools, since the designer receives credit from the public, and sometimes also from his coworkers, and occasionally has the honor of having the new tools named for him. Naturally, the greater the number of stools, the less must be the practise with each; the smaller becomes the chance of having a standard tool which is used by all. The general tools of the hospital are by no means as carefully selected as are those of the trades and factories. There should be one central, specially equipped laboratory for measuring, testing, and comparing all new designs with existing standards."

But standardization of tools alone is not sufficient; equipment and surroundings must be subject to the same process. The laws of sequence of operations and arrangement of material apply to the motions of surgery just the same as to all other work. To those who say that other things are more important in surgery Mr. Gilbreth replies that motion-study standardization in no way interferes with the other processes of the surgeon or his clinic. He asserts that even in the present early stage of progress he can show the surgeon how to save more than 10 per cent. of the time that the patient is under ether in the average operation, and at the same time give him more time to do his work and with less distraction. In no way, he says, does the increased efficiency due to motion-study "speed up" the surgeon, nor give him more to think about at critical times. On the contrary, standardization will enable the surgeon and his assistants and attendants to keep their eyes much longer on the focuses of attention. He asserts:

"A Manual Research and Standards Laboratory that would act as the central measuring-station for analyzing and synthesizing present methods for acceptance as standards, and furnish definite methods of measurement for discovering better standards than exist anywhere, either as a whole or as elements, would cause progress in the surgical clinic unbelievable to-day."

Units by which efficiency may be estimated in hospitals have been much discust. The so-called "cost per patient" has been widely used. This Mr. Gilbreth regards as not fundamental. The proper unit is to be obtained by watching and measuring the motions of the surgeon himself. Says Mr. Gilbreth:

"How do we determine these motions and subject them to measurement? First, by analyzing activity into its various functions. In this manner the work of the surgeon can be divided among the superskilled, and it can be determined exactly whose motions are to be studied, and which of his motions are to be measured.

"Having determined and tested the elementary motions, the next step in standardizing the methods of work is to select and combine these motions into standard cycles and these cycles into standard methods. . . . . .

"Having determined exactly what work is necessary the elements may be combined to show how this work may be done in the most efficient manner. The result is the standard.

"One hindrance to rapid progress in standardizing work in the industries has been the occasional lack of understanding of the aim of such measurement, and the consequent dislike in some instances, if not more active resentment, to having activity accurately measured. There is absolutely no excuse for the

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surgeon who rejoices in a general and special education, which is broader than that enjoyed by any other profession in the world, not understanding exactly what the science of management is attempting to do, and not stepping forward to lead the way in this great achievement of the twentieth century. The results of so doing will be a great help to science and a benefit to the entire world. It will mean the establishment of at least one standard hospital with standard practise, and the dissemination of standards, which is not to-day possible; it will mean a race of superskilled, each one trained with the best methods first, and ready to teach the work efficiently to others who are fitted for it; it will mean cooperation which is based upon a knowledge of what should be done, how it should be done, and who can best demonstrate and teach it; it will mean the elimination of waste so enormous that no other waste in the world equals it; finally, it will mean the conservation and increase in the output of happiness minutes—the ultimate unit in which the work of the surgeons is measured."

Courtesy of "The Popular Science Monthly," New York.

A NEW WEAPON AGAINST FOREST-FIRES.

This fire-fighting device is in use on the Transcontinental Railway of Canada.

A FIRE-FIGHTING TRAIN—The Transcontinental Railway of Canada is going to fight its own fires in the future, we are informed by a writer in *The Popular Science Monthly* (New York, August). This, he thinks, is saying a great deal, since every other railroad in this country and Canada depends on city firemen when railroad property catches fire, and when these are not handy, it allows its property to burn up, helpless to save it because of lack of equipment. He goes on:

"When fires had destroyed valuable timber-lines along its right of way and threatened to wipe out whole counties if something was not done to find an efficient means to combat it, the Transcontinental Railway placed an order with the Canadian Government Railways' Shop at Moncton, New Brunswick, for a fire-fighting apparatus. The apparatus consists of a large water-tank of more than ten thousand gallons capacity, mounted on a flat car. A steam-driven duplex fire-pump, which has a capacity of three hundred gallons a minute, is mounted on the tank. The steam supply for operating the pump is taken from the car-heater of the locomotive to which the car may be attached, and, by setting the car-heater regulator of the locomotive at a pressure of 120 pounds per square inch, a water-pressure of about one hundred pounds is obtained at the nozle-tip. Before the apparatus was sent to the Transcontinental Railway the device was tested and found to be capable of throwing two one-inch streams of water a distance of about 200 feet to either side of the track. This will enable the fire-fighting railroad company to extinguish all fires which occur within its right of way."

MOTHER NATURE ON THE WIRE

NO ONE, probably, has forgotten the early failures of the Marconi Company in trying to get wireless messages across the Atlantic. It seemed likely at one time that transatlantic wireless service, on a steady commercial basis, would prove to be an impossibility. Such service has now become an every-day affair; but we learn from an editorial in *The Electrical World* (New York, August 5) that wireless-operators still have their bad days. One great problem of long-distance wireless still remains to be solved—the interference of the "atmosphere" with transmission. This seems to be caused by "stray waves," due to natural causes. In other words, Nature is always "on the wire"—for there are plenty of wires in "wireless" when the operator tries to talk. Her conversation may be limited to negligible murmurs, but sometimes it is so loud that the merely human talk is absolutely smothered, the telegraph is out of commission. The operator has to lock the door and go home to wait until the great nature-forces have finished what they have to say. Says the editorial writer:

"On June 27, and again on July 25, the wire-telegraph companies which collect messages for transmission to Germany *via* the powerful wireless-stations at Sayville, L. I., and Tuckerton, N. J., refused to accept additional dispatches for those radio-routes. In each case it was stated that messages had accumulated faster than they could be sent out, and, in the earlier instance, the reason for this was said to be due not to an abnormally rapid rate of filing messages, but to a decrease in the possible rate of transmission. The slower net speed of sending was the result of many enforced repetitions, and the repetitions were occasioned by atmospheric disturbances.

"This matter of atmospheric interference with the transmission of messages is the only great problem of long-distance radio-telegraphy which remains unsolved to-day. The earlier difficulties, such as securing reliable and efficient generating-plants for transmitting stations and devising sensitive, yet dependable and selective, receiving apparatus, have been solved nearly, if not quite, to the satisfaction of engineers working in the field. But discrimination between signal-waves, which it is desired to have recorded at the receiving station, and stray, or parasitic, waves due to natural electrical disturbances whose effects must be suppress, has not been entirely successful.

"It is true that radio-telegraphers to-day are able to signal far greater distances without severe interference from 'static,' as the natural disturbance is often called, than in previous years. This is partly the result of using larger-powered transmitters, but mainly depends upon the development of several effective atmospheric-reducing methods. . . . . .

"The difficulty of 'static' elimination resides in the similarity of the effects produced on a receiver by the desired and by the parasitic waves. Each is an electromagnetic disturbance in the ether, and each sets up a radio-frequency current in any receiving aerial upon which it strikes. The order of the frequency and (in spark telegraphy) of the damping or amplitude decay is the same in both. The intensity of the interfering current may be thousands of times greater than that of the desired signal, and manifestly it is not easy to secure a constant response to the weaker wave.

"It is fortunate that the stray waves occur irregularly, and

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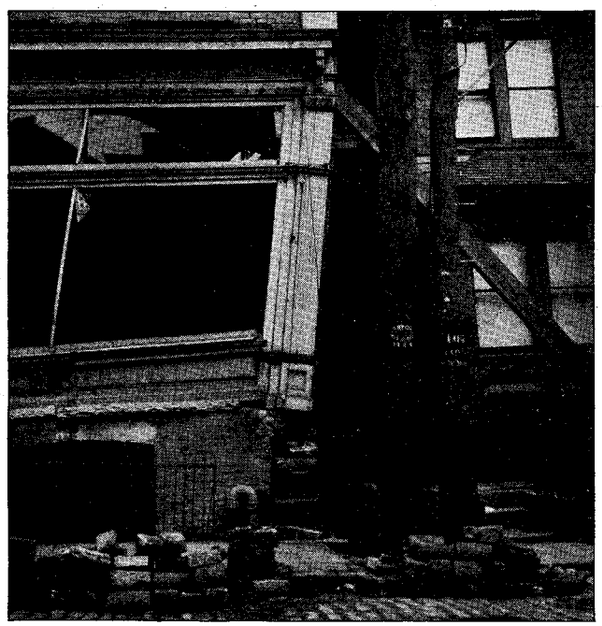

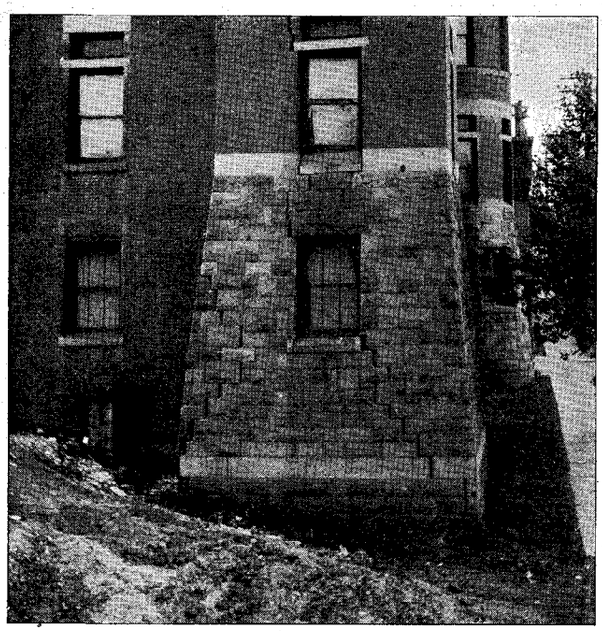

Courtesy of "Engineering News," New York.

BASED ON VACUITY: EFFECTS OF STREET-SUBSIDENCE IN SCRANTON, PA., A CITY BUILT ABOVE A COAL-MINE.

that, as a result, they produce the scratchy, hissing sounds characteristic of irregular disturbances. By emitting the signal waves in regular, well-timed groups, it is possible to secure Morse signals as clear, musical tones at the receiver, thus a distinction in sound can be made by the receiving operator. When this musical signal response is combined with the transmission of sustained or continuously generated streams of waves, the selection is further facilitated. By this latter plan the harmful effects have been so far reduced that it is now entirely feasible to signal over the 4,000 miles between New York and Germany at all times, except under the conditions of worst disturbances."

VACUITY AS A BASIS

IN BUILDING SOME CITIES in the coal regions the celebrated recipe for making crullers seems to have been followed: "Take a hole, and put some cake around it." In this case a system of holes has been selected and buildings have been erected thereon. Only it is fair to state that the holes have often been made, or at any rate amplified and complicated, after the city began. Such a town, according to *Engineering News* (New York, August 10) is the enterprising Pennsylvania city of Scranton, which, we are told by that paper, "presents the unusual spectacle of a large and prosperous city built on land that is steadily being undermined." Every once in a while, it says, the people are reminded of this fact in a forceful way, such as by having a few buildings collapse or get so near the point of collapse "as to be left standing only by the grace of the Almighty"; or by having humps and hollows "like a Coney Island scenic railway" develop overnight in some of the public streets. The writer goes on:

"The astonishing things are that there has been almost no loss of life and that people are apparently indifferent to the ever-present danger of death and injury from falling buildings. Thus far, school buildings, an armory, and other structures in which many people congregate have all but collapsed, and yet by happy chance these things have occurred at such times or in such a way as to have entailed no loss of life.

"What rights have the public, if the coal operators own the anthracite that underlies the city? That question has not been satisfactorily answered by the courts or by other public authorities. So desperate have the householders in sections of the city become that anarchism—closing of some of the mines by mob law—is hinted at if the courts continue to refuse some kind of redress. The claim is made that not even the constitutional right to life and limb is respected.

"Many coal operators have undoubtedly shown an arrogance and a disregard for the public welfare that are fortunately becoming less common with 'captains of industry' than formerly. In most instances their legal right to the coal is unquestioned, but not always. They have sometimes been guilty of surreptitiously removing coal from under lands to which they had no right. They have browbeaten lot-owners into disposing of their mineral rights for absurdly low sums, and they have asked huge sums of property-owners who tried to purchase the coal in place to protect surface improvements. They have contended that lot-owners who waived their right to the coal have no recourse, that any surface improvements are made at the lot-owner's risk, and that they, the operators, have the legal right to destroy all value in such property.

"The courts have upheld this contention on the general principle that 'he who builds a house over a volcano must take the consequences.' Without questioning the legal precedent for such a ruling, the injustice of it is obvious. People have bought and paid large sums for lots that are valueless without the right to build on them and valueless if buildings on them are made uninhabitable. In plain words, the coal operators or lessors have sold something that they have reserved the right subsequently to destroy without compensation to the purchaser. Specific instances of injustice and the distressing results to small property-owners are numerous. Many a laboring man has had his life's savings practically annihilated."

So much for the law. The problems from a humanistic point of view are equally pressing and complex. From an engineering point of view they are interesting and unusual, but not difficult. Subsidences like those illustrated show curious failures of structures and still more curious instances where they do not fail. Changes in street-grades are often radical, and ultimately will mean reconstruction. There is often lateral movement enough to cause strange shifts in property-lines. We read further:

"Left alone, the whole area would eventually readjust itself to new elevations and contours, but obviously the value of surface improvements and the danger to life and limb will not permit waiting for nature to take its course. It is no difficult engineering task to fill the old works or to replace the columns of coal with columns of masonry, but it is an expensive task, and many of the old workings would have to be reopened to make the work accessible. No one appears ready to assume the burden of expense for this undertaking.

"A little refilling has been done, some by certain mine operators and some by the city, which in 1914 established a Mine Cave Bureau. Not until that time was it possible for the public to know how the mine operators were conducting their work, for they have been very careful to prevent outsiders from viewing underground conditions. Of course, the first thing to be

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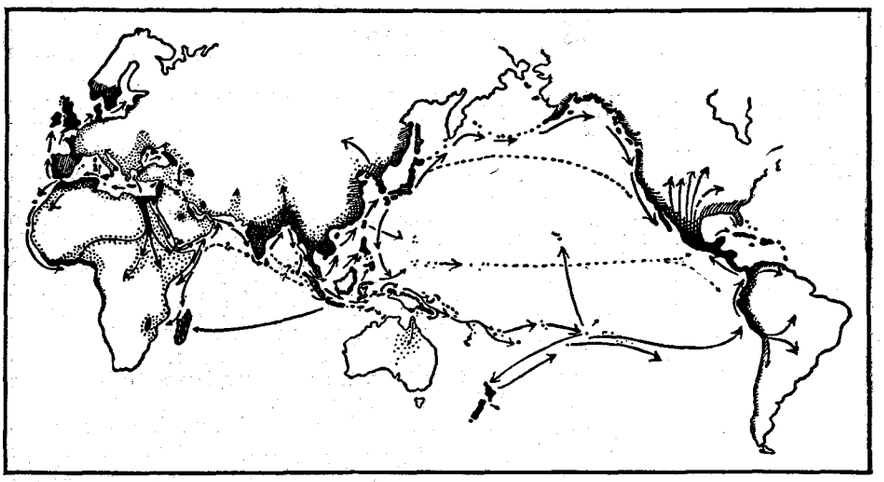
done is what the Mine Cave Bureau is aiming to accomplish—namely, obtain an accurate survey of underground conditions. After that it will not be so easy for the operators to avoid responsibility.

"In the past it was customary to entangle matters as much as possible by a complication of leases and operating companies, so that in the case of a mine where several thousand tons of coal have been taken from under a public highway it may very likely be impossible to fix upon the mine operators responsible.

"Whatever the solution of the problem of responsibility is, probably the anthracite consumers will ultimately foot the bill. The most popular proposal in Scranton is to put a tax on every ton of coal mined, the proceeds to go toward protection of the surface. Whether such a tax is established by law or the responsibility is placed on the mine operators, the result in the price of anthracite to the consumer will be practically the same."

EGYPTIAN CULTURE IN EARLY AMERICA

THAT THE PRE-COLUMBIAN CIVILIZATION of the Americas came from Egypt, whence it set out about 900 B.C. in a great "cultural migration" that left its influences also in India, China, and Polynesia, is the contention of G. Elliot Smith, who sets forth his views in a communication to *Science* (New York, August 11). Forty or fifty years ago, the theory of a prehistoric spread of customs and beliefs from the Old World to the New was quite common among ethnologists. Lately, however, this has been succeeded by doubt, and by an idea that similar needs and circumstances in different regions may well lead isolated groups of men to work out systems of civilization of the same type. Mr. Smith thinks, however, that the similarities are so great and involve so many complicated elements that the chances are infinite against their occurrence independently. He writes:



Courtesy of "Science," New York.

ROUTES OF EGYPTIAN CULTURAL INFLUENCE, ON MR. SMITH'S THEORY.

"The proof of the reality of this great migration of culture is provided not merely by the identical geographical distribution of a very extensive series of curiously distinctive, and often utterly bizarre, customs and beliefs, the precise dates and circumstances of the origin of which are known in their parent countries, but by the fact that these strange ingredients are compounded in a definite and highly complex manner to form an artificial cultural structure, which no theory of independent evolution can possibly explain, because chance played so large a part in building it up in its original home.

"For instance, it is quite conceivable (tho I believe utterly opposed to the evidence at our disposal) that different people might, independently the one of the other, have invented the practises of mummification, building megalithic monuments, circumcision, tattooing, and terraced irrigation; evolved the stories of the petrification of human beings, the strange adventures of the dead in the underworld, and the divine origin of kings; and adopted sun-worship.

"But why should the people of America and Egypt who built megalithic monuments build them in accordance with very definite plans compounded of Egyptian, Babylonian, Indian, and East Asiatic models? And why should the same people who did so also have their wives' chins tattooed, their sons circumcised, their dead mummified? Or why should it be the same people who worshiped the sun and adopted the curiously artificial winged-sun-and-serpent symbolism, who practised terraced irrigation in precisely the same way, who made idols and held similar beliefs regarding them, who had identical stories of the wanderings of the dead in the underworld?

"If any theory of evolution of customs and beliefs is adequate to explain the independent origin of each item in the extensive repertoire, either of the New Empire Egyptian or the Pre-Columbian American civilization (which I deny), it is utterly inconceivable that the fortuitous combination of hundreds of utterly incongruous and fantastic elements could possibly have happened twice. It is idle to deny the completeness of the demonstration which the existence of such a civilization in America supplies of the fact that it was derived from the late New Empire Egyptian civilization, modified by Ethiopian, Mediterranean, West Asiatic, Indian, Indonesian, East Asiatic, and Polynesian influences. . . . . .

"All that I claim, then, is that the influence of Egypt was handed on from place to place; that the links which all ethnologists recognize as genuine bonds of union can with equal certainty be joined up into a cultural chain uniting Egypt to America.

"In almost every one of the focal points along this great migration-route the folk-lore of to-day has preserved legends of the culture-heroes who introduced some one or other of the elements of this peculiarly distinctive civilization. . . . . .

"At every spot where they touched and tarried, whether on the coasts of Asia, the islands of the Pacific, or on the continent of America, the new culture took root and flourished in its own distinctive manner, as it was subjected to the influence of the aborigines or to that of later comers of other ideas and traditions; and each place became a fresh focus from which the new knowledge continued to radiate for long ages after the primary inoculation.

"The first great cultural wave (or the series of waves of which it was composed) continued to flow for several centuries. It must have begun some time after 900 B.C., because the initial equipment of the great wanderers included practises which were not invented in Egypt until that time. The last of the series of ripples in the great wave set out from India just after the practise of cremation made its appearance there, for at the end of the series the custom of incinerating the dead made its appearance in Indonesia, Polynesia, Mexico, and elsewhere."

SHALL WE WEAR NETTLES?—The utilization of nettle-fiber for textiles is advocated by Dr. Oswald Richter, professor of botany at the University for Agriculture in Vienna, who prophesies that as a result of his experiments Austria will soon become independent of foreign cotton. Says *The Scientific American Supplement* (New York, August 5):

"The authorities have decided to organize and to prepare for the use of the new material. In the spring nettles will be planted and cultivated in the entire monarchy, and after the harvest in the fall the cultivation of the nettle will begin on the most extensive lines. In this only such soil will be cultivated, mostly along rivers, as is not fit for other use. In his efforts to separate the fiber of the nettle, Professor Richter used ammonia with success, but the high cost of this method made it appear commercially unprofitable. Further experiments (so Professor Richter stated in a recent lecture) have proved that the fibers may be separated with water. He has also simplified the process of separation. For this reason he believes that the cultivation of nettles will be found profitable even in time of peace. During the lecture Professor Richter exhibited articles made from the nettle-fiber. He first showed the simple fiber.

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which had the appearance of hemp, and then the thread on large spools which seemed to differ in no respect from cotton-thread. A ball of cotton-yarn next attracted attention, and finally a pair of socks, knitted from this cotton, which were dazzling white and of fine texture. Cord looking like the ordinary coarse cord was also shown, as was 'cotton-batting,' which would be useful for dressing wounds. Because of its great receptivity of certain elements it is adapted for the mantles of the Welsbach lights. Furthermore, it absorbs many colors and can, therefore, be dyed well. Finally, it can easily be made water-proof."

A PARLOR-CAR FOR FISH

THE ICHTHYOLOGICAL WARDS of the United States Government are to travel in regal comfort hereafter, the latest model of "fish-car" for the United States Department of Commerce being fitted up with every appliance for keeping its finny passengers alive and happy. This transportation phase of the activities of the United States Bureau of Fisheries has grown to enormous proportions, we are told in an article contributed to *The Railway Review* (Chicago, August 5). Some idea of its magnitude may be gained from the fact that the Bureau's special cars made 146,544 miles of travel last year in addition to perhaps three times this amount by messengers in charge of smaller quantities of fish. Says the writer of the article:

"The car complete weighs 136,500 pounds empty, and with a full load will weigh about 180,000 pounds. It is 60 feet ½ inch in length over the body-plates. It is equipped with six-wheel trucks, having 5½ by 10-inch journals, which will give the bearings a long life and prevent journal troubles. In the construction of the car the rules of the postal department were followed and the main members are of built-up construction so as to facilitate repairs. . . . . .

"The inside of the car is divided as follows: In one end there is an office fitted with berth and convertible sofa-bed, suitable closet, typewriter-desk with machine, air- and steam-gages and other instruments for the information of the man in charge of the car. Next adjoining are a pressure-tank for water (600 gallons at 8 pounds pressure) and an ice-box of 3,000 pounds capacity. In the center of the car are two fish-tanks, 29 feet 7 inches long. Into these are placed the cans in which the fish or spawn are kept; air- and water-pipes are run overhead, from which hose connections can be made to renew the water and oxygen. In the center of the car the aisle is widened, and here is where the crew eats; a collapsible dining-table being placed here temporarily for meals. Above the windows in the body of the car are placed four Pullman berths and eight lockers for the crew.

"An ample toilet-room is provided at the opposite end of the car from the office. Adjoining this is the boiler-room in which is placed a 30-foot tubular boiler, carrying 85 pounds pressure. This furnishes steam to water- and air-pumps as well as heat for the car when it is detached from the train. The car has the regular train-pipe equipment with hose-connection for use when coupled in trains or standing in stations. From the boiler runs a network of pipe to all parts of the car, and so coupled up as to give independent service if any part should break. The two 300-gallon water-tanks underneath the car are connected to the pump as well as the 150-gallon water-tank in the boiler-room. The boiler-room and kitchen have one combination coal-tank of one-ton capacity. . . . . .

"Fish are distributed by the Bureau of Fisheries in every State of the Union, some 10,000 individual applications being filled annually in addition to the large public plants of the so-called commercial species."

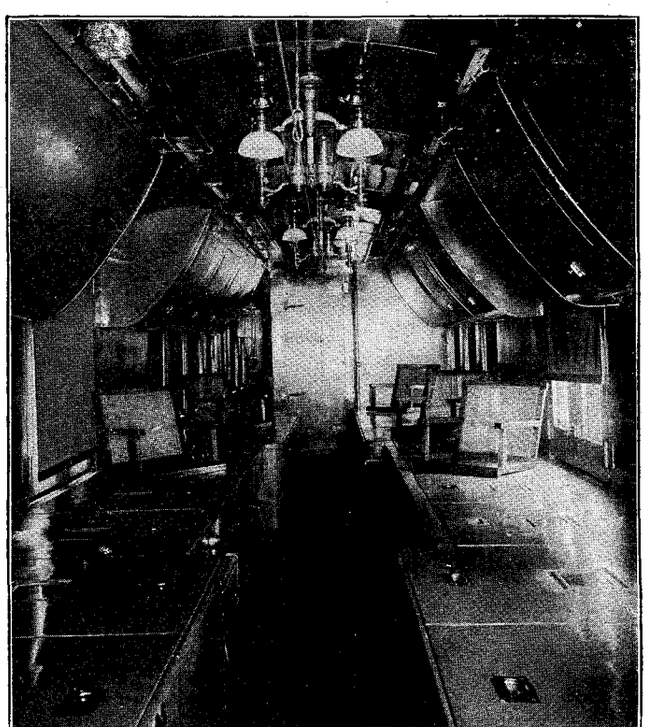
Solely by reason of these operations, we are told, and of similar activities on the part of the individual States, the supply of game- and food-fishes in streams and small lakes is being maintained and increased, the whitefish of the Great Lakes is holding its own, the shad in certain waters is being saved from extinction, and the effects of exhaustive fisheries for the Pacific salmon and certain marine fishes are being offset. The writer says, in conclusion:

"As a result of transplanting, the Atlantic shad and striped bass are abundant on the Pacific coast, and the former are being shipped back in large numbers to supply the markets of the East. Certain depleted salmon rivers of Maine recently have been planted with humpback salmon from the Pacific coast, and small runs of breeding fish already have appeared in several of these streams."

WELLS THAT OBEY THE SEA

THAT THE WATER in many deep wells near the coast rises and falls with the ebb and flow of the tide we are told in a recent press-bulletin of the United States Geological Survey (Washington, August 21). Says this publication:

"In their investigation of the underground-water resources of the coastal plain of Virginia the geologists of the United States Geological Survey have collected data relating to the



Courtesy of "The Railway Review," Chicago.

THE FISHES' PARLOR-CAR.

many hundreds of artesian wells that yield excellent waters in large areas of the coastal region. Particular note has been made of the quantity and quality of the supply afforded by wells that give flows at the surface. The water of most of these wells is admirably adapted to household uses, tho that of some of them contains enough mineral salts in solution to make trouble in boilers used for steam production. The variation in flow exhibited by these wells with the rise and fall of the tide is of peculiar interest, the flow being notably greater at the flood- than at the ebb-tide. It is the general opinion among well-drillers that practically all flowing wells near tidal rivers or inlets from open bays do feel the distant sea, but some of them so slightly that the variation in flow is not noticeable. The geologist in charge of the ground-water investigations in Virginia states that changes in water-level in wells, due to fluctuations in the height of the surface of some neighboring body of water, have been observed all over the world. It is customary to explain these changes by supposing a direct connection between the river, lake, or bay; but in many places, as in eastern Virginia, such connection is clearly impossible, owing to the depth of the wells and the nature of the intervening beds, some of them dense, tough marls and clays. These beds, however, tho they do not transmit water, nevertheless contain it, and as water is practically incompressible, any variation of level on the river or bay is transmitted to the well through the water-filled gravels, sands, clays, and marls. When a porous bed is tapped by a well the water rises to the point of equilibrium and fluctuates as the hand of the ocean varies its pressure on the beds that confine the artesian flow."

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LETTERS - AND - ART

A SARGENT YEAR

THE YEAR 1916 will, in art, rank as a Sargent year, says the London *Times*, owing to the fact that the attention of two continents is turned on them. Boston has held a loan exhibition of Sargent paintings, and London has, through the generosity of givers, secured a permanent public representation of some of his most important works. Lord Ribblesdale has presented to the National Gallery the well-known whole-length of himself, and Mrs. Bywater has given the portrait of her late husband, Prof. Ingram Bywater. But Mr. Asher Wertheimer, the well-known Bond-Street dealer in antiques, outdoes everybody by arranging that the British nation shall eventually receive his entire collection of family portraits to the number of nine, all painted by the distinguished American. Mr. Sargent's pictures are valued highly in these latter days; for, whatever allowance is to be made for patriotism, it remains that $50,000 was offered at the great London Red-Cross sale for the privilege of being painted by him. Much exultation is exprest by the English writers on art over Mr. Wertheimer's magnificent bequest. "One thinks of the Medici portraits in the Uffizi at Florence," says the *Times* critic, "of the Tradescant family portraits at the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford, but neither these nor others that might be mentioned are comparable with the Wertheimer Sargents." "Mr. Asher Wertheimer is making a very noble gift to the nation," says "J. B.," in the Manchester *Guardian*, and as the pictures remain with the present owners while Mr. Wertheimer and his wife live, he adds the pious wish, "May it be many years before the nation receives it!" The writer continues by way of appraisal:

From a painting by John S. Sargent, R.A. Copyrighted by Asher Wertheimer.

SENSATION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF 1901.

This canvas, by Sargent, representing the daughters of Asher Wertheimer, is one of the gift of nine of the American artist's work—Wertheimer family portraits—recently deeded by the Bond-Street connoisseur to the British nation.

"The news of this munificent bequest, which is almost without precedent in our day, will arouse the gratitude of all art-lovers. Mr. Sargent's mural decorations, which, I believe, he himself considers his best work, are in Boston and Philadelphia, but by Mr. Wertheimer's act England, where the great American has lived so long and painted the bulk of his work, will be enriched by this unique collection in the department of his art that the world believes to be most surely addrest to posterity. There is no other painter in the world of Mr. Sargent's caliber, and Mr. Wertheimer's generosity means that he will be represented by the best examples of his portraiture in all its phases. We have in the portrait of Lord Ribblesdale in hunting costume, which Lord Ribblesdale presented this year to the nation, a costume-portrait of the ancestral picturesque kind, and in the portrait of Miss Ellen Terry as *Lady Macbeth* an example of imaginative and rhetorical portraiture that stands by itself among his work.

"The nine Wertheimer portraits represent the most intimate and brilliant form of his portrait-painting. They show his art in eighteen years of its development and in a surprizingly rich and varied series of pictures. The Wertheimer portraits are very well known, most of them having been exhibited at the Royal Academy during the past fifteen years. Mr. Wertheimer is, of course, the famous Bond Street art-dealer whose operations in old masters and oriental vases and French furniture are historical, but, apart from these Sargent portraits, I do not think he has been much interested in modern art. Mr. Sargent has painted every member of the family, and they are perhaps the most intimate portraits that he has done. Strongly alive to the full flavor of race and personality in its freest expression, the spirit of the great painter has reacted with tremendous gusto to the personalities of these sitters who have faced him with as frank and straight-eyed regard as his own. Mr. Wertheimer himself, cigar in hand, one finger in his pocket, stands squarely at his ease, looking at the painter with the sagacious eye that has appraised the masterpieces of centuries of artists. . . . . .

"Another very notable work is the portrait of a youth with a buff waistcoat, young Edward Wertheimer, who died a few years ago. It has been conceived with unusual tenderness and delicacy. The portrait-group of the two Misses Wertheimer, standing with arms entwined, is a work that recalls the best kind of Lawrence in its brilliant richness, but the scrutiny and incision of the characterization are very different. The other works are the well-known group of the Wertheimer children on a sofa, the out-of-door group of three youthful members, a portrait of

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(another daughter) Mrs. Wilson Young standing beside a table with flowers, and a portrait of the late Edward Wertheimer, a very striking piece of realism. These works are all hung together in Mr. Wertheimer's dining-room at 8 Connaught Place, above Hyde Park. The ninth is a very rare and lovely Sargent —a portrait of Mrs. Fachiri in an Eastern costume playing a lute—which has never yet been exhibited. All these works are full-lengths or three-quarter lengths."

The writer states that the portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Wertheimer are two achievements "which would challenge Hals," and he doubts "if Hals ever painted so masterful and vibrating a work as Mrs. Wertheimer." *The Times's* critic speaks of that of Mr. Wertheimer:

"This was in the 1898 Academy, and has been described as 'one of the great portraits of the world—indeed, the only modern picture which challenges the Doria Velasquez at Rome, "Innocent X."'"

The New York *Times* adds this comment:

"The picture containing two life-size figures called 'The Daughters of Asher Wertheimer,' was the 'sensation' of the Royal Academy in the summer of 1901. No other example of portrait-painting in many years had so strongly imprest the public mind, altho the frank and striking likeness of the well-known art-collector and dealer himself, exhibited three years previously, had then centered English attention upon Sargent as the foremost portrait-painter of the hour. That did not signify that everybody wanted his portrait painted by Sargent.

"In the columns of printed comment upon the portrait of the two sisters a few sentences of technical criticism may have been worthy of preservation. The work was alive and of a startling character, and its effect was irresistible, but it was productive of a great deal of bewilderment. The spoken comments among the groups of artistically sophisticated and utterly unsophisticated persons who stood before that picture day by day were frequently jotted down and printed. The conflict of opinion denoted nothing more than the enormous public interest aroused by the exhibition of the likenesses of two young women scarcely known out of their own circle. It was the kind of vital portraiture which survives all criticism—hostile and the reverse.

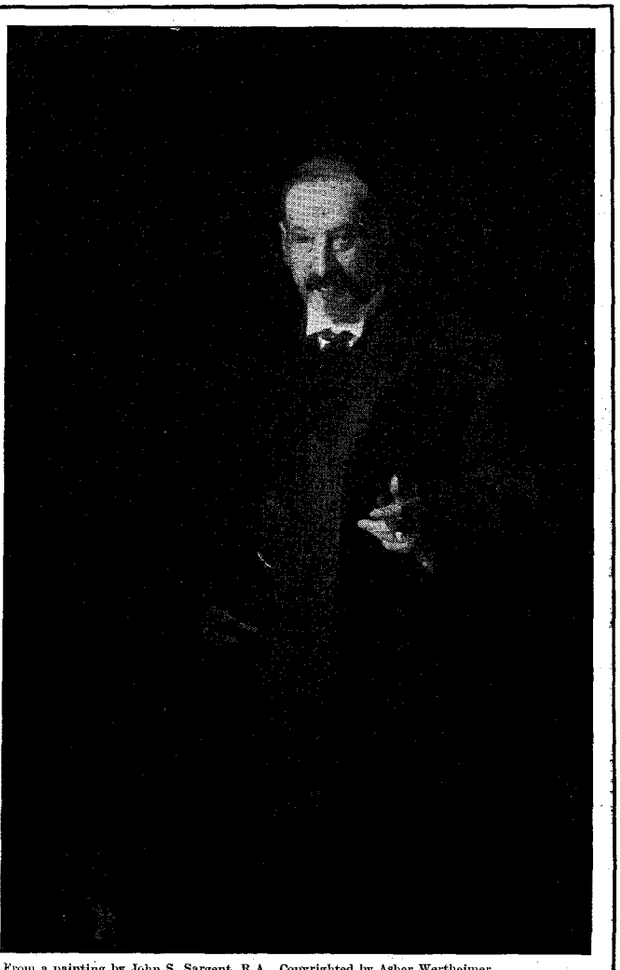
When Rodin visited London the next year his appraisal of the value of Sargent's portraits was high. He called him the equal of Van Dyck. But even that kind of criticism does not count. The Wertheimer portraits seemed to mark an epoch in modern portrait-painting. Sargent had never flattered his sitters, but in these pictures he seemed bent on expressing the inmost depths of character—seemed, for nobody can ever say how true the denotement was. But the pictures live as only a few such pictures produced in any age can live. They are worthy of the place they will eventually have in the National Gallery, tho one can hardly guess what future generations will think of them as art."

The news of the Wertheimer bequest "must have caused the directors of the American art museums to wonder where they are going to get off, if they do not happen to have some such unexpected windfall," says "W. H. D." in the Boston *Transcript*. He foresees that it is going to cost considerable money to buy good examples of Sargent as they become scarcer in the market, and puts in a plea for the group picture of the children of the late Edward Boit, the artist, now understood to be purchasable. He represents Boston's uneasiness over the situation:

"While it is a satisfactory reflection that Sargent's mural paintings in the public library will always be considered his great work in this line, and while it is also gratifying to know that the collection of his water-colors owned by the Museum of Fine Arts has no rivals elsewhere, it remains true that the present moment—when expectation and interest are so lively respecting the final part of the scheme of decoration in the library—is a singularly opportune time to take measures for obtaining the important and masterly group of the Boit children for the museum's permanent collection. This is essentially a museum piece, and among all the brilliant performances by Sargent which followed it there are few if any examples of his art so manifestly desirable for a great public collection."

A DECADE OF SIMPLIFIED SPELLING

MEASURED BY THE MEMORY of lasting impressions it is hard to think ten years have passed since President Roosevelt issued his world-shaking order to the Public Printer to use the simplified-spelling forms in Government documents. Prof. Brander Matthews reminds us, however, that on August 27 we passed the first decade milestone



From a painting by John S. Sargent, R.A. Copyrighted by Asher Wertheimer.

PORTRAIT OF THE DONOR,

Mr. Asher Wertheimer, who is seen standing "squarely at ease, looking at the painter with the sagacious eye that has appraised the masterpieces of centuries of artists."

since that event. He reminds us also how "the attack on President Roosevelt and on the Simplified Spelling Board was not only violent," but even that "it might fairly be described as rancorous." Many people awoke to voice a defense of "their reasoned opinion" who, in the succeeding years, have come to see themselves as "only expressing their unreasoned prejudice." The eight years since the National Education Association had put forth its twelve simplified forms had not brought many recruits to the cause of *tho* and *altho*, *thoro* and *thoroly*, *thru* and *thruout*. The latter pair were still "denounced as diabolic specimens of orthographic mayhem." But when Mr. Carnegie came forward with his financial support, the Simplified Spelling Board came into being, and—

"Very notable was the fact that its list of members included the editors of the six most important dictionaries of the English language—Sir James Murray and Dr. Bradley, of the 'Oxford'; Professor Skeat, of the 'Etymological'; Dr. Wright, of the 'Dialect'; Dr. Harris, of 'Webster's'; Dr. B. E. Smith, of the 'Century'; and Dr. Funk, of the 'Standard.' The first president of the board was Professor Lounsbury, of Yale, who was in time succeeded by Professor Grandgent, of Harvard. And

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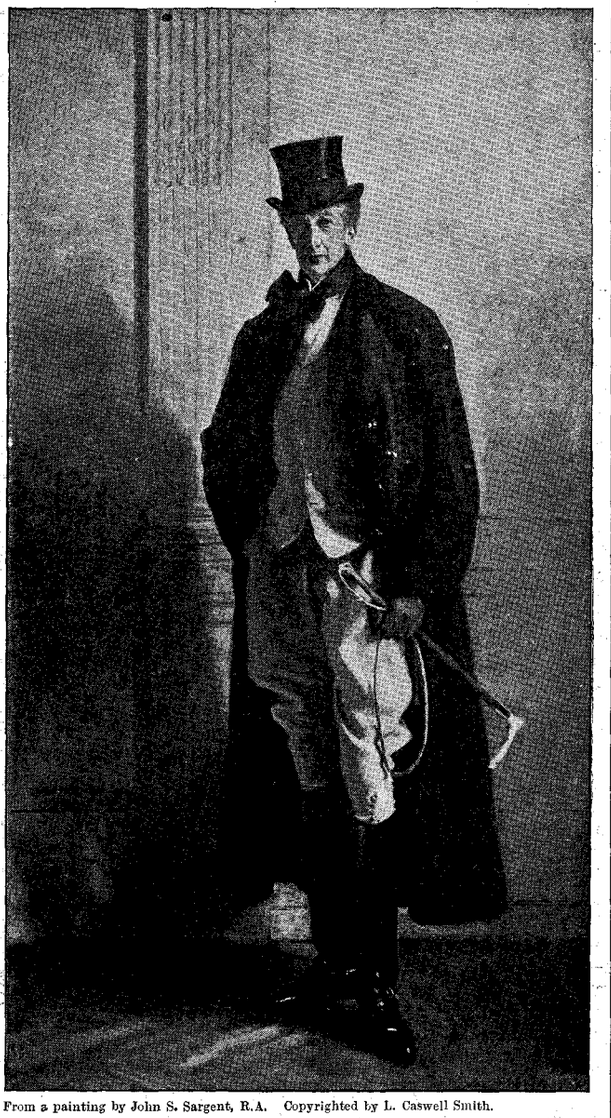
among the men of letters who showed their approval by accepting election to the board were John Burroughs, G. W. Cable, R. W. Gilder, William James, T. W. Higginson, Theodore Roosevelt, Mark Twain, and Andrew D. White."

From then on to 1913 the Board, as Professor Matthews shows, issued four successive lists of words, when it found that it had gone about as far as it could in this direction, and that it had better refrain from any more advanced suggestions until it could succeed in arousing a wider and deeper interest in the public at large. What is of most interest in Professor Matthews's article in the New York *Times Magazine* is the summary of what has happened among an erstwhile unwilling people:

"The number of adherents had been swelling year by year, steadily if slowly; and the Board was encouraged to believe that a more vigorous campaign would be productive of satisfactory results. To prepare for this new work, it reorganized its office and enlisted the aid of field-agents—travelers sent out to show goods and to sell goods.

"As there was little likelihood that many grown men and women could be persuaded to change their orthographic habits, even if they were in hearty sympathy with the movement, wisdom dictated the policy of trying to get at the young before their habits had become indurated. This method of approach also took advantage of the fact that teachers were already more or less won over—the instructors in the grade schools because they suffered and saw their pupils suffer from the illogical absurdities of our present spelling, and professors of English in the universities because their researches had deprived them of any respect for the accepted orthography. And in this appeal to the institutions of learning the Simplified Spelling Board made progress with a rapidity as gratifying as it was unexpected.

"As a result of the activity of the devoted field-agents the twelve words of the N. E. A.—and often also the rest of the three hundred words on the first list of ten years ago—are authorized by the faculty or officially adopted in some one hundred and seventy-five normal schools, colleges, and universities, from Nova Scotia to Oregon and from Minnesota to Texas. The number of instructors in these institutions is nearly ten thousand, and the number of students is only a little short of one hundred and fifty thousand. On this list are the State universities of Arkansas, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Maine, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oregon, South Carolina, and South Dakota. And at the meeting of the N. E. A. in New York in July, attended by 50,000 teachers, it was voted to adopt in all its publications one of the rules for simplification recommended by the Board—the use of *t* in the place of *ed* when *ed* is sounded like *t* and when the change does not affect the pronunciation, *i.e.*, *fixt* for *fixed*, *blest* for *blessed*, *kist* for *kissed*. (These strong preterits, it may be noted, have always been preferred by the poets, especially Milton and Tennyson.)



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LORD RIBBLESDALE.

One of Sargent's costume portraits of the ancestral picturesque kind, presented this year to the British nation.

"The field-agents were instructed also to secure the sympathy of the local newspapers and to urge their adoption of at least the twelve words. Until this special campaign was started very few daily newspapers had shown any sympathy for the movement, altho simplified spellings had been adopted by certain weeklies, monthlies, and quarterlies. The example of *The Independent* had been followed by THE LITERARY DIGEST, by *Current Opinion*, and by *The Pictorial Review*, and *The Educational Review* had been joined by *The Quarterly Journal of Economics*, and by *The Proceedings of the Modern Language Association*. But not a single important daily paper had seen fit to take any steps in advance.

"In July, 1914, fewer than forty periodicals had shown practical sympathy for the cause by the use of any of the simplifications specifically recommended by the board. But in July, 1916, the number using at least the twelve words of the N. E. A. had swollen to more than 250, with a circulation of over 14,000,000 copies. And this growth has been very largely in the field of daily journalism. Among these recruits are papers as well and as widely known as the Philadelphia *North American* and the Chicago *Evening Post*, the Waterbury *American*, the Burlington *Hawkeye*, the Cincinnati *Post*, and the Cleveland *Press*. In Denver *The Express*, *The Post*, *The News*, and *The Times* have all been converted and are all using at least the twelve words."

Quite as important as the adherence of these dailies, the professor points out, is the accompanying change of tone even in the newspapers which have not taken an affirmative stand. Thus:

"In 1906 when the Simplified Spelling Board issued its first list of three hundred words and when President Roosevelt issued his order to the Public Printer, the attitude of a majority of American newspapers was hostile, to put it mildly.

"Now, after ten years of discussion and enlightenment, this hostility has died down. Even if it can still be detected here and there, now and again, it is scarcely ever as violent as it was. Apparently what has happened is what Professor Child hoped would happen—the breaking-down of that superstitious respect for the established spelling for which most people seem to have had either 'a religious awe' or 'an earth-born passion.' The public as a whole has begun to see that the accepted orthography is only an accidental condition, due to a variety of causes; and that it is in no way sacred. It has discovered that our spelling has never been fixt, that it has varied from century to century, and that it is certain to be modified in the future as it has been in the past.

"In other words, there are many signs that the public as a whole has experienced a change of heart. It is not yet very friendly toward simplified spelling; but it is no longer rancorously and contemptuously hostile. Its resistance is now passive rather than active. And to say this is to say that the advocates of simplified spelling have every reason to feel encouraged, even if comparatively few persons are now following all their recom-

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mendations. It is not by the circulation of the newspapers which have been converted, it is not by the number of teachers and students who have been enlisted, that the success of the Simplified Spelling Board can best be gaged; it is by the very remarkable change in the attitude of the public."

HOW LITTLE MUSICIANS KNOW—The community idea in music, or what the writer in *Musical America* calling himself "Mephisto" speaks of as "the democratization of music," is gaining headway all over the country. "Mephisto" hails this as a sign that music will soon be taken out of the hands of the few and placed in the hands of the many, "for they are the real music-lovers." As a proof that "the few" are unworthy custodians he has these severe things to say of our vaunted purveyors:

"Did you ever think how little the musicians, even the best of them, know of music in the broad sense?

"The symphony-conductor knows music largely in its symphonic form.

"The pianist knows music as it comes to him through his instrument, as does the violinist, the 'cellist, and the harpist.

"The singer knows music as it comes to him or her suited to his or her particular voice.

"But of music in the broad, broad sense, all these, including the teachers, know very, very little.

"If you want to know how little they do know, go among the men in our best operatic and symphonic orchestras; converse with them, and you will be astounded at the narrowness of their views.

"Would you be surprized to know that a great many artists who sing in operas could not give you an intelligent account of the plots of the operas in which they sing? All they know is their particular bit.

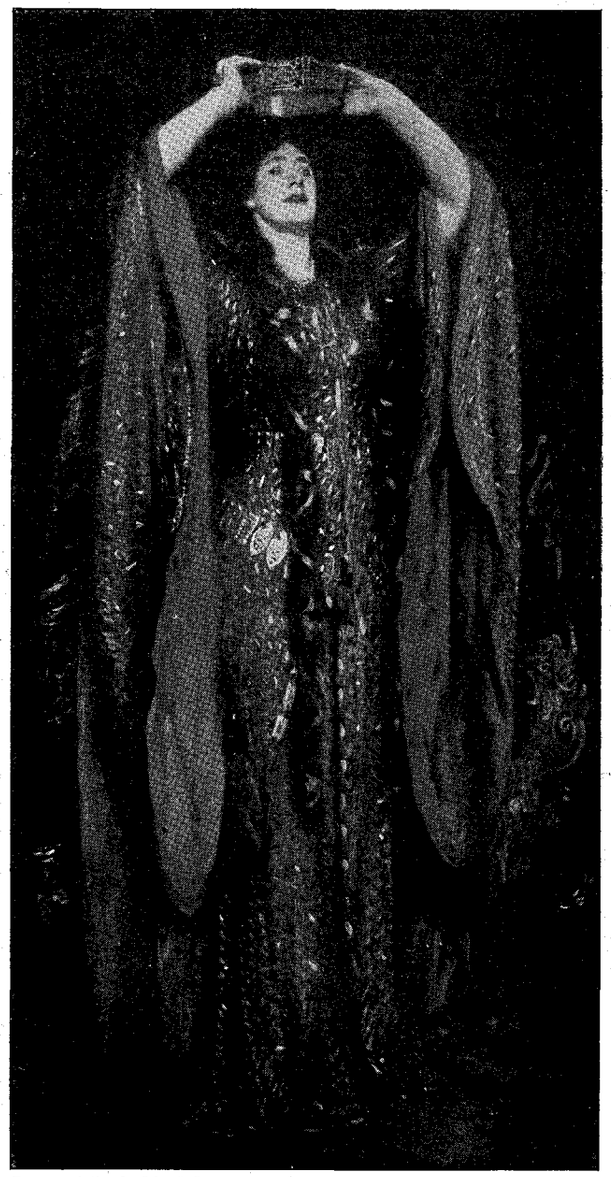
"Would you be further surprized to know that not one in fifty of the opera-singers ever goes to hear a symphony concert or attend a piano recital? When one of their number gives a recital—yes—then they will turn out—as a matter of courtesy.

"Take the national side of music.

"How many Germans, do you suppose, that go to hear German opera, go to hear Italian opera?

"How many Italians go to hear German opera? You'd be surprized to know how few!

"So, good luck to the community ideal!—which is going to break down nationalism in music, one-sidedness and narrowness, and give us music in the broad sense. And that influence is going to work its way into the public schools, is going to affect our great choral bodies, and, finally, it may even reach to our great opera-house and give us a cosmopolitan manager who will not favor one type or another, or be prejudiced one way or another. In other words, he will represent the democratic, American ideal, of which, by the bye, so far as music is concerned, we have precious little to boast of, as yet!"



From a painting by John S. Sargent, R.A.

ELLEN TERRY AS *LADY MACBETH.*

"An example of imaginative and rhetorical portraiture that stands by itself" among Sargent's work.

"Highbrows and criticasters," says "Mephisto," aiming a shaft at some of the oldest of the music-reviewers of the New York daily press, look upon all efforts of the "community impulse" as "sensational and degrading." Against these he lauds the efforts of Mr. Arthur Farwell, director of music in the public parks, and Mr. Barnhart, who leads the community-choir in Central Park. Then he adds:

"As I have said before, the people took government out of the hands of the few and gave it into the hands of the many. And just in the same way we are going to take music out of the hands and the patronage of the few and place it in the hands of the many, for they are the real music-lovers."

G. B. SHAW ADOPTED—On his sixtieth birthday Mr. Bernard Shaw finds himself adopted into another family whether he wills it or not. His "spiritual home" awaits him, and he will go—or not as he chooses—to this new country when the shadow of war has passed. *The Westminster Gazette* (London) gives the translation of a letter published in the Vienna *Neue Freie Presse* by Siegfried Frebitsch, in this vein:

"And thou also art sixty years old to-day, Bernard Shaw. Unluckily, the sad road to thee is shut off, and I must before all the world address thee.

"On August 1, 1914, when this great unholy cataclysm began, I received your bust by Rodin, which you to me with good words did send. Now I stand before this immortal work and look into your lineaments.

"Yes, thus you look, and thus you are—full of hatred and full of love; full of passion and full of calm; full of scorn and full of pity; full of suspicion and full of trust; great in your knowledge and great in your mistakes; the most fanatical dreamer of the sons of Ireland, whose luster you are—*Frondeur*, revolutionary champion, martyr, destroyer of prejudice, herald with flying banners; adorer of truth, as is revealed in your penetrating glances; a Briton, a Puritan, an understander of England and her hypocrisy (understood by you more than by any one); understander and misunderstander of wonderful Germany, who is and remains your spiritual home; thou *Fortinbras* out of Dublin; thou protesting Protestant!

"Thou hast stept in daringly for us, for thou knewest us; thou knewest, and with far-reaching words thou didst speak against us all too quickly, but only quite in the beginning of this war, which you abhor . . . for you could not gage the lies and calumnies. Thou wilt come to look for thy home, and Germany will receive her son, lost from the land of genius, with open arms, because the desire remained pure.

"Thou art our friend. I greet thee and thy youth, and hope to see thee again. For already breaks the day in the East."

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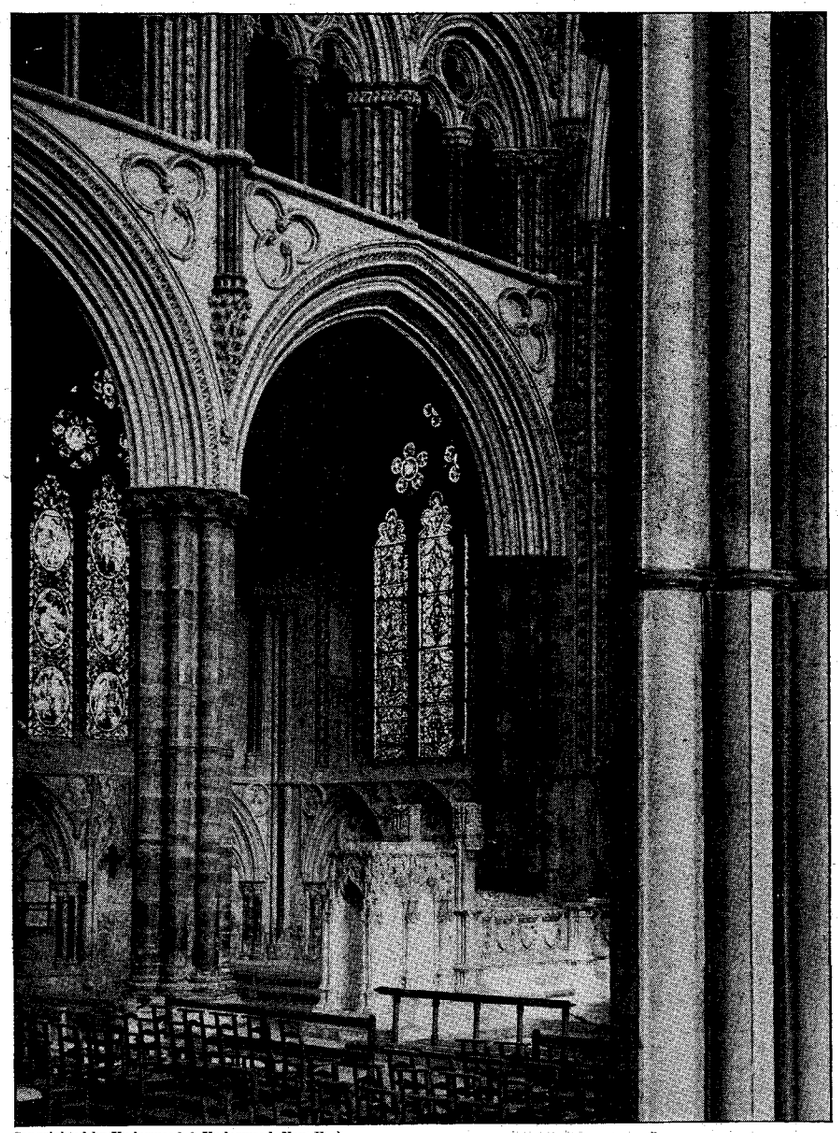
RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

RECLAIMING CATHEDRALS FOR PRAYER

AMERICANS WHO USED TO VISIT cathedrals as the prime objective of many English towns will recall with varied emotions their encounters with the vergers. Some demanded fees, some barred the way altogether. These were the little thorns in the tourists' path; but they seem now to rankle in the natives' path also, for letters of protest and retort appear in the London *Times* and other English journals. One writer laments that the Church should treat her cathedrals as museums, "unlock the gates of choirs and chapels only upon payment of a fee, and worry the visitor with unwarranted attentions of a verger—polite, well instructed, and interesting tho that official usually is." Since this writer took courage to speak his mind others have followed, and experiences are ventilated and compared. One doctor of divinity tells of "a lady who ventured to kneel and say a prayer in a certain western cathedral, but was instantly made for by an alarmed verger with the words, 'Please get up, madam! The dean has a particular objection to people saying their prayers.'"



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CHOIR OF LINCOLN CATHEDRAL.

It is observed that the English "are even coming to think of cathedrals as houses of God, and not as interesting examples of Gothic architecture."

People are beginning, since the war started, declares the *Times* writer, to think of churches not simply as "places to which they go at stated hours on Sunday," and, strangest of all, he continues:

"They are even coming to think of cathedrals as houses of God and not as interesting examples of Gothic architecture, as homes for the spirit and not as sights for tourists. They wish to go to cathedrals also to think their own higher thoughts, and not only to study architecture or to listen to the choir on Sunday.

"Now, cathedrals were built for this purpose as well as for others. They were meant to be houses of God where he welcomed all men at all hours; and they still bear the mark of that splendid purpose upon them in their largeness and beauty, however much that may have been defaced by neglect at one time and restoration at another. But we have almost forgotten this original purpose of theirs; and the Church itself seems almost to have forgotten it. The Church treats its cathedrals as if they were museums, and in doing that it destroys even their beauty, because it destroys the life of that beauty.

"There are many ways to religion, and listening to what the clergyman says in church is not the only way. A man may discover what religion is not only through words but by the silent contemplation of the great works of religion in the past. There is in a cathedral a kind of music which speaks to the eye as music to the ear. It conveys all the passion and faith of the past as clearly as words themselves, to some men more clearly. But it can not do this if every means is taken to hinder it; and in our cathedrals there are many hindrances. How, for instance, can any one hear what the building of a cathedral has to say to him if he can only visit the most sacred part of it in company with a verger, whose duty it is to explain to him all the facts about it as if they were facts about a museum? No doubt the verger is useful to tourists and to beginners in the study of architecture; but cathedrals were not built only for such people; they were built to be houses of God and homes for the spirit of man. No doubt, also, there are people who would do damage in a cathedral if they were not watched; yet they do not need the constant attendance of a verger in the nave; and there might always be vergers in the choir ready to give any information that was asked for and also to prevent damage.

"There are, no doubt, some good reasons why one should always be attended by a verger in the choir: or rather they would be good if there were not a much better reason why one should not. But there is one overpowering reason why one should not—namely, that it turns the cathedral from a house of God into a museum. We do for the most part still think of Gothic architecture as an artistic curiosity. Even those who admire

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it most often think of it entirely apart from the religion that produced it. But we can not even artistically understand it, unless it speaks to us of that religion. Without that it is like the mere sound of a poem to one who does not understand the sense. And how can it speak to any one of religion when he is accompanied by a verger whose duty it is to show him everything, even the tombs of modern bishops; and when, as often happens, he can see the choir only as one of a party of sightseers?"

Canon Beeching, of Norwich Cathedral, answers the writer and points out to him that he is "a somewhat exceptional person," and reminds him that "all general arrangements have to be made for ordinary folk." To prove it, he adds:

"Most of the visitors who come to our cathedrals in these days are soldiers stationed in the place, or convalescent wounded from neighboring hospitals; and it is our experience that they *do not find the church 'speak to their spirit'* without some interpretation. What they look for is a sketch of the history, illustrated by the changes in style; and they do not resent having features of special beauty pointed out to them. I am told that only yesterday a Canadian who had been around with other wounded soldiers said, in taking leave, that he had 'had the time of his life'; a compliment, no doubt, but expressing satisfaction with his guide as well as with the church. It is a fact, moreover, that 'the tomb of a modern bishop,' which to your correspondent represents the nadir of interest, appeals more to the ordinary Englishman than that of some fine old Saxon bishop or Norman abbot of whom he has never heard."

It is obviously the duty of deans and chapters to remove or mitigate the difficulties standing in the way of the peaceful use of their cathedrals, says *The Guardian* (London), yet it points out the justice of remembering that some of the difficulties are exceedingly stubborn. Thus:

"In everything save the technical legal sense the English cathedrals are national possessions. Here, as in all lands where they exist, they are glories of architecture, treasures of devotion, resting-places for the weary soul. But, with two or three exceptions, they are all very old—even a portion of Truro, the only cathedral we have completed since the Reformation, has seen many centuries pass over its head. Being very old, cathedrals everywhere cost great sums of money to keep in repair. In some countries, such as France and Belgium, they are the actual property of the State, which maintains them in more or less good condition. In England the deans and chapters are responsible for keeping them in structural repair; but nearly every English cathedral is wofully poor, and if it were not for the visitors' fees it would be impossible to keep the roofs watertight, replace crumbling stonework, and perform other absolutely necessary works of renovation, to say nothing of defraying the heavy cost of warming, lighting, cleaning, watching, and providing the musical services. Few people have any notion what it costs to keep a great, old church, we will not say in spick-and-span condition, but in reasonable order; only those responsible for the structural maintenance of such places as Warwick or Alnwick Castles, Hatfield House, or Blenheim Palace can realize how money melts away in such circumstances. Every generation fabulous sums are spent upon the repair of our cathedrals, and every now and again their resources prove to be utterly inadequate to the need. All the world knows that it is costing £70,000 for the most urgent works of safety at St. Paul's, and that is only a beginning.

"Within the past ten years hundreds of thousands have been spent at Winchester and Canterbury together, and now Durham has to meet a heavy drain. One of the canonries at Westminster (£1,000 a year) has been suspended for many years because the money is urgently needed for the fabric; the abbey is losing at least another £1,000 a year by the falling-off in tourists' fees. Yet at Westminster the whole of the building is free on two days in the week. Lincoln Cathedral is free from end to end every day outside the hours of service. Moreover, as the Dean of Norwich points out, it is unlikely that any one who wished to say his prayers in the choir of a cathedral would be asked to pay for the privilege."

The Guardian justifies the English habit against the Continental by saying:

"In religious matters we are a self-conscious race, and do not find it so easy as the Continental peoples to say our prayers in the midst of streams of tourists—perhaps, if the truth were known, they do not always find it so very easy either; the power of concentration is individual rather than racial."

THE QUAKER VIEW OF MEXICO

THE KIND OF ARMY needed on the Mexican border is "a force of educators, teachers, doctors and sanitary engineers, farmers and agricultural experts, who will volunteer for terms of two or three years in the spirit of service such as we rendered Cuba at her time of crisis." This statement appears in an open letter issued by the Peace Committee of the Philadelphia yearly meeting of Friends, in urging the press of this country "not only to exert their power in supplying (in larger measure) trustworthy information about Mexico, but also to take their true place in guiding the thought of America and the world along constructive lines of international service and good-will." The popular conception of the Mexican situation, according to this committee, is "based on misinformation and ignornace." Very recently, through "false ideas of the personality and aims of the Mexican leaders" we "might have forced a war with a people opprest, impoverished, and exploited, who should have only patient sympathy, and wise and disinterested help from the Government and citizens of our country." The committee issues this statement of what it believes to be the fundamental facts of the situation:

"Mexico suffers from the misgovernment of centuries. The land has been, and is, held in vast tracts by private owners, of whom many are foreigners. While there are exceptions, nearly all these landholders have for generations reduced their tenants to peonage, or practical serfdom, and have forced them into ignorance and depraved conditions of life.

"The vast natural resources of Mexico, in oil and minerals, have been made over by concessions to English, German, French, Dutch, and American owners on such terms that the national wealth flows to other lands, and the native Mexican labor is exploited so that the workers continue in nearly all cases impoverished and unenlightened.

"The dictatorial and autocratic power of earlier Presidents crusht out the democratic spirit and imposed throughout Mexico the rule of unscrupulous and all-powerful local political agents, who manipulated elections, administered the laws to suit the interests in power, and ruled with ruthless military authority.

"Education, marriage, and other social institutions have been church monopolies, and there have resulted ignorance and general neglect of what we consider common duties of decent living. Insurrection, revolution, and local anarchy have prevailed for a period of years.

"From the chaos some order is gradually appearing. In the judgment of men competent to form an intelligent and fair opinion, the so-called First Chief and his assistants are endeavoring honestly and with a fair measure of success to restore government and redress the age-old wrongs of the Mexican people.

"A large number of the States are at peace. As rapidly and justly as possible land is allotted to small holders on terms that guarantee continued cultivation of the soil and the independence of the workers. The local political autocrats of the earlier régime are being gradually supplanted by duly constituted civil officers, who represent the best elements in their community. The church monopolies are abridged and education and other important matters are placed under civil authority. In a number of States traffic in alcoholic drinks has been abolished with immediate good results.

"There has developed an intense rivalry among the different States to see which can organize the greatest number of schools. Already there are said to be twenty times as many schools as in the last epoch of President Diaz, and under the influence of Carranza five hundred teachers have been sent to the United States to study modern pedagogy and school administration.

"Several of the States, chiefly in the north, near the United States border, are unsettled and in insurrection. Roving bands of outlaws are abroad and lawless leaders are making trouble.

"For a time such men will make raids and commit depredations not only in Mexico, but occasionally over the border in the United States.

"The boundary between the United States and Mexico is 1,756 miles long, as far as from New York to Denver. Most of this distance is wild mountain and desert country, without roads and with very little water. For hundreds of miles there is no railroad on the Mexican side, and troops of either country

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must be transported on the United States railroad. Such a border can not be patrolled so as to prevent occasional incursions by outlaw bands, and it is more criminal than foolish for the press to urge such chance acts of outlawry as a cause of war.

"These in briefest form are some of the facts the people of the United States are entitled to know. If properly presented and supplemented, they will revolutionize public opinion.

"Altho there is need of cooperation with Mexico for police and patrol duty, our country does not need a large force of young and inexperienced troops on the border."

HUMOR A BLESSING IN CHURCH-LIFE

THE BLESSED SPIRIT OF HUMOR that helps in so many difficulties is especially needful in church-life in order that congregation and minister may cooperate in peace, observes a writer in *The Homiletic Review* (New York, September). Happily, this spirit is active to a considerable degree, but there is room for more of it, as, for instance, in the case of that "blight" commonly known as gossip. Humor teaches us not to take chatter seriously and to see that it is "mixed and exaggerated and in no case likely to be half so important as its retailer fancies." Again, added humor in church-life would serve in the "more or less real causes of pique and alienation among members of a congregation." *Alexander the Coppersmith* offends *Worshipful Dignity*, we are told, and the latter ceases to attend church. Such a man takes himself and his grudges too seriously and "needs hypodermics of humor to be injected into his nature." Humor should be requisitioned also in the rivalries and social friction between various denominations as well as within individual congregations, and the writer goes on to relate that—

"It is not unheard of that this or that congregation, or this or that denomination, should exploit itself as having more wealth or prestige than others, and hold out these attractions to win adherents from other flocks or ecclesiastical bodies. St. Braggart's Church should never be taken altogether seriously. In a country such as ours no one church has a monopoly of 'the best people' or of the rich or the cultured. If any one church had a preponderance of really cultivated people we may be sure it would not boast. Does not boasting disprove culture? . . . One might think that a very sane use of humor in this regard would be for the Church that is forsaken to take a jocose view of the matter and for the Church to which such persons might come, from such motives, to take an even more humorous view of their approach. Unless a Church really had as its patron St. Braggart, it surely would do so."

Ministers as well as members of the congregation are fortunate when they remember to keep their sense of humor in working order, we are told further, for "most words and happenings are not so fatal as they seem." The parishioner whose system or whose business is disturbed "does not actually change the pastor's destiny by a lack of geniality," and he is to be counted a happy clergyman who realizes that *Mrs. Tempest-in-a-Teapot* is "not the final arbiter in human affairs." and who keeps in mind the "essential difference between a storm at sea and one in a small culinary vessel." We read then:

"Within the Church it is well to take more lightly than is often done the gibing and carping that are heard from the outside. *Mr. Faultfinder*, who never attends church services, keeps in stock details as to the sins and peccadillos of all the church-members in town. According to him there are no real Christians in the community. He claims to be as good or better than any of them, altho he does 'not profess anything.' Yet he professes to be a member of a family, as son, husband, father; he is a citizen, living under the laws and protection of the nation; he is part of a community; he is a factor in the business and the life of the town and State; he is under the moral order of the world; he benefits by the normal and religious zeal of the Christians who strive to permeate the lives of all by the influence of truth and ideals. Yet he does not profess anything. In fact, he professes to be a good husband, son, or father, or all of these. He professes to be an honest and upright man. He professes to be a citizen. Yet he considers himself outside all and qualified to be the censor of the Church and of its people. He can tell you what the Church ought to do, what all its members ought to do. And Church people sometimes take these outpourings seriously."

Choosing as a subject for humorous treatment the "active and aggressive elderly business man" with set notions about the age-limit for usefulness in the pulpit, the writer remarks that "he would be angered by a suggestion that his own natural force is abated, but he draws an arbitrary time-limit for any minister." Moreover—

"He ignores the practise of the Roman Catholic Church, admittedly wise in administration, of having popes, cardinals, and other high ecclesiastics men of many years. He ignores the facts of life all around him, the men and women who are leaders in every sphere who are no longer young. This is tragic enough for the ministers, but what the churches of Protestantism in general need is to laugh at themselves. The spectacle of Protestantism crippling itself by refusing to utilize the vigor, ability, and experience of multitudes of its clergymen who happen to be beyond fifty has its grotesque aspects. Where wisdom and judgment and experience are supposed to be revered and cultivated, the world sees Christians acting with conspicuous lack of these, excluding from pulpits such as have arrived at the time of life when men are generally chosen for presidents of the nation or governors of States, and elected to other offices that demand activity as well as talents.

"There are multitudes of gracious souls in the churches who happily now see clearly the incongruities, contradictions, and ill-proportioned things in church-life and by their gifts of vision and of light lead the way to better conditions. But the ranks of this company need to be added to. The Church has been instructed, hectored, scolded, and heckled with more or less effect. It seems possible that, amid its serious work, it needs a more generally disseminated spirit of humor."

MOTOR-AID TO CHURCHGOING

LAMENTING THE SUMMER-TIME ABSENCE from church of so many motorists, a writer recently quoted in these columns asked why the motor-car shouldn't be used to promote rather than to hinder churchgoing. People who ask this question are told by the Rev. Paul B. Jenkins, in *The Wisconsin Motorist*, that they quite neglect "the fact that tens of thousands of automobiles are used every Sunday to take people to church instead of away from it." According to Dr. Jenkins, who is pastor of Immanuel Presbyterian Church in Milwaukee:

"One might as well denounce a horse and buggy, or a bicycle, or a motor-boat as a menace to the Sabbath and the church because people use these on Sunday for other than churchgoing purposes. . . . The car enables thousands of people to go to church every Sunday who never could get there without it. Any influential city church will have a score or more of cars lined up in front of it at church-time, and I know of no end of country churches whose grounds are simply stacked with the cars of farmers and their families who now can go to church, and do go, as they never could before. Especially during the summer vacation season, many rural churches are attended by summer motorists and campers who now can go to church where formerly it was impossible."

This minister would prefer to hear the coming and the popularity of the automobile praised "as the latest great aid to church attendance on the part of many who could not come before, especially those at a distance elderly people, children, 'shut-ins,' and the like." Speaking from his own experience, he adds:

"Probably twenty-five children, perhaps more, are brought to my own Sunday-school every Sunday in their family cars, and a much larger proportion of our adult congregations come in the same way.

"I know of one Wisconsin country church which has for years had an enormous barn, electric lighted and capable of accommodating nearly one hundred horses, for sheltering the teams of its farmer-attendants, but which is now doing away with this entirely because so many of its people have adopted the automobile instead.

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REVIEWS - OF - NEW - BOOKS

DISRAELI AS "DEFENDER OF THE FAITH"

Buckle, George Earle. In Succession to W. F. Monypenny. The Life of Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield. Illustrated with Rare Portraits. Volume IV. Large octavo, pp. x–60. New York: The Macmillan Company. $3.

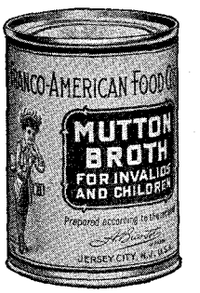
In this the fourth volume of the monumental Disraeli biography, the original and brilliant qualities of England's great conservative statesman are brought into clear light. Disraeli's mind and character, with their deep Oriental coloring, are presented in a still more vivid setting than in the earlier volumes. The series of pictures of aristocratic Victorian England, the *milieu* of which Disraeli was to become the central star, receiving and shedding effulgence, is continued without loss of splendor. Mr. Buckle has more than redeemed his promise to continue to the best of his ability the work on Mr. Monypenny's lines and in his spirit. When Mr. Monypenny was completing the second volume of the biography, his health was rapidly failing and he died ten days after its publication.

Interesting and replete with present suggestiveness as are the author's chapters descriptive of Disraeli's brilliant political and intellectual personality as seen against the background of the mid-Victorian era, these are yet eclipsed by the pages devoted to the depiction and analysis of the religious and oriental side of the great Jew's character. Mr. Buckle has here brought out and set in an intellectual perspective, strikingly significant for us of the present, a new side of Disraeli's baffling, enigmatic personality.

Of all Disraeli's sensational exploits during a career unrivaled for forensic versatility none is so dramatic, in the biographer's view, as is Disraeli's appearance in the religious arena of Oxford in November, 1864. The ideas about religion current in Oxford at this time were, as the biographer accurately notes, no longer those of the rising Broad Church school whose leaders were Stanley and Jowett, and those of the men of science "rightly clamoring for further recognition in the university, and permeated with the spirit of Darwin's 'Origin of Species,' published five years before." Both schools, he asserts "gravitated" toward the Liberal party. "Both latitudinarianism in the shape of the higher criticism and evolution in its more extravagant claims impugned the tradition of the Semitic Scriptures." Whether in a political or in an intellectual and religious aspect, therefore, concludes his biographer, both were repugnant to Disraeli; and "he gladly seized the opportunity to expose their weaknesses and hold up these new-fangled lights to scorn and derision." He cites a striking passage from Disraeli's Oxford speech—a speech which throws much light upon the intellectual *milieu* and has lost none of its interest to-day:

"Our empire is now unrivaled for its extent, but the base—the material base—of that empire is by no means equal to the colossal superstructure. It is not our iron ships; it is not our celebrated regiments; it is not these things which have created, or indeed really maintain, our empire. It is the character of the people. Now, I want to know where that famous character of the English people will be if they are to be influenced and guided by a Church of immense talent, opulence, and power, without any distinctive creed. You have in this country accumulated wealth that never has been equaled, and probably it will still increase. You have a luxury that will some day peradventure rival even your wealth. And the union of such circumstances with a Church without a distinctive creed will lead, I believe, to a dissoluteness of manners and morals rarely equaled in the history of man, but which prepares the tomb of empires. . . . Will these opinions (those of scientific Biblical criticism) succeed? Is there a possibility of their success? My conviction is that they will fail . . . for two reasons. In the first place, having examined all their writings, I believe without any exception, whether they consist of fascinating eloquence, diversified learning, and picturesque sensibility—I speak seriously what I feel—and that, too, exercised by one honored in this university, and whom to know is to admire and regard (Dean Stanley); or whether you find them in the cruder conclusions of prelates (Bishop Colenso) who appear to have commenced their theological studies after they have grasped the crozier, and who introduce to society their obsolete discoveries with the startling wonder and frank ingenuousness of their own ravages; or whether I read the lucubrations of nebulous professors, who seem in their style to have revived chaos, and who, if they could only succeed in obtaining a perpetual study of their writings, would go far to realize that eternal punishment to which they object; or lastly, whether it be the provincial arrogance and the precipitate self-complacency which flash or flare in an essay or review, I find that the common characteristic of their writings is this, that their learning is always second-hand."

The unexpected appearance of Disraeli in a new rôle, that of Defender of the Faith, startled Liberal and Radical England. Disraeli in his famous novels, which had taken by storm the literary world, had already, it is true, taken a firm stand upon the side of the traditional interpretation of the Scriptures. But in those days his influence was merely academic. Now, he was a power in the land. And his accession to the ranks of the Church, then assaulted by science, undermined from within, and struggling for her intellectual position in the world, was counted as a tower of strength. The new picturesque champion of the Church in an impassioned speech denunciatory of the novel doctrines of the evolutionists as to the origin of man had used the expression, "My lords, I am on the side of the angels." Froude has drawn for us, the biographer notes, the picture of the orator who claimed to be on the side of the angels addressing the university dons and country clergy "in a black-velvet shooting-coat, and wide-awake hat, as if he had been accidentally passing through the town." He was accused of insincerity, and his suddenly assumed sacrosanct attitude was contrasted with the earlier fantastic pose. Disraeli's biographer nevertheless asserts that he was perfectly sincere, and that he was only "concentrating in an unforgettable phrase his most vital convictions." At a time when a certain infidelity had become fashionable and was considered the *cachet* of learning in the intellectual world, and among the *élite*, Disraeli had the courage to uphold the old traditions. With all the power of his



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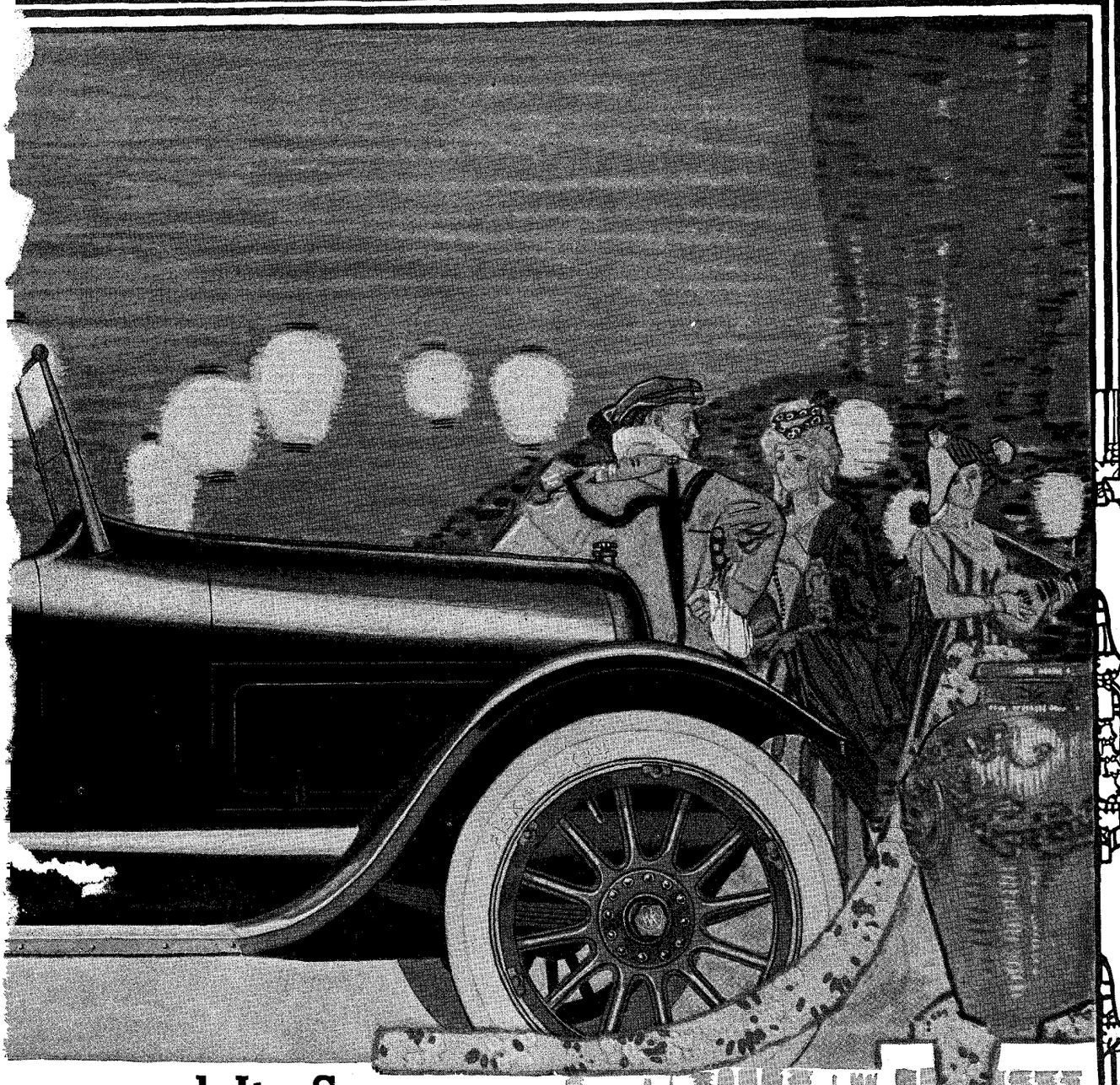

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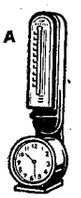

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eloquence he upheld the thesis that whatever man may be biologically and physiologically he is something more; and this something more, which transcends biological and physiological science, is the most distinctive and essential thing about him. "And even the scientific world," writes Mr. Buckle "is now coming round to this opinion." The course of events, he holds, has largely justified Disraeli's hope, exprest in 1864, that "the Teutonic rebellion against the Divine truths entrusted to the Semites" would ultimately meet with the fate of "the Celtic insurrection of Voltaire and the Encyclopedists." And he asserts further that the incapacity of science to take the place of religion is now much more widely recognized than it was in the days when Huxley and Tyndall flourished.

MR. BISHOP'S BOOK ON PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS

Bishop, Joseph Bucklin. Presidential Nominations and Elections. A History of American Conventions, National Campaigns, Inaugurations, and Campaign Caricature. With numerous Illustrations. Pp. x–237. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50 net.

Illustrated by striking, historic caricatures suggestive of epochal events and incidents in American politics, Mr. Bishop's book may be called one of the most interesting of its class. In 1904 he published a volume entitled, "Our Political Drama," which is now out of print. It consisted of a compilation of notable phases of Presidential politics, together with personal anecdotes and incidents. In the present volume the original material has been retained, but it has been so amplified as to present a complete review of Presidential conventions, elections, and inaugurations down to the present time. The book is authoritative and instructive, highly amusing as well—the cartoons of Nast, Keppler, Gillain, and of others noted in their day serving to recall striking moments of political history. The author has drawn upon Stanwood's "History of the Presidency," which is characterized by him as "an inexhaustible mine of exact information" as regards conventions, campaigns, and elections. Other sources drawn freely upon for typical instances and to illustrate "high moments" of Presidential history are Col. A. K. McClure's "Our Presidents and How We Made Them"; Thurlow Weed's "Autobiography"; Greeley's "Recollections of a Busy Life"; and "The American Statesmen Series."

With a fine instinct for characteristic and highly typical episodes, joined to detailed and thorough knowledge of great political strategists, such as Webster, Clay, Jackson, Seward, Choate, Blaine, Conkling, and their successors of our own period, Mr. Bishop gives us an ordered, vivid presentation of the successive battles for political power which mark the long struggle, with alternate triumphs, between the two contending political ideals represented by Jefferson and Hamilton. The story opens with an account of that peculiarly American institution that age can not wither nor custom stale—the nominating convention. "A purely American invention and a natural outgrowth of popular government" is the author's definition of it. It came into being with the extension of the suffrage, and was the natural expression of the evolution of democracy. Before the Revolution and for years afterward, political action, in the words of the author, was determined "by voluntary and unofficial asso-

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ciations or coteries of persons who were drawn together by kindred opinions, and whose prominence in the affairs of the community made them its natural leaders." These gatherings took the name caucus, a word supposedly of Indian origin. These caucuses are of paramount importance in tracing the structural development of political parties in the Republic.

MEMORIALS OF A. R. WALLACE

Marchant, James. Alfred Russel Wallace: Letters and Reminiscences. 8vo, pp. x–507. New York: Harper & Brothers. $5 net.

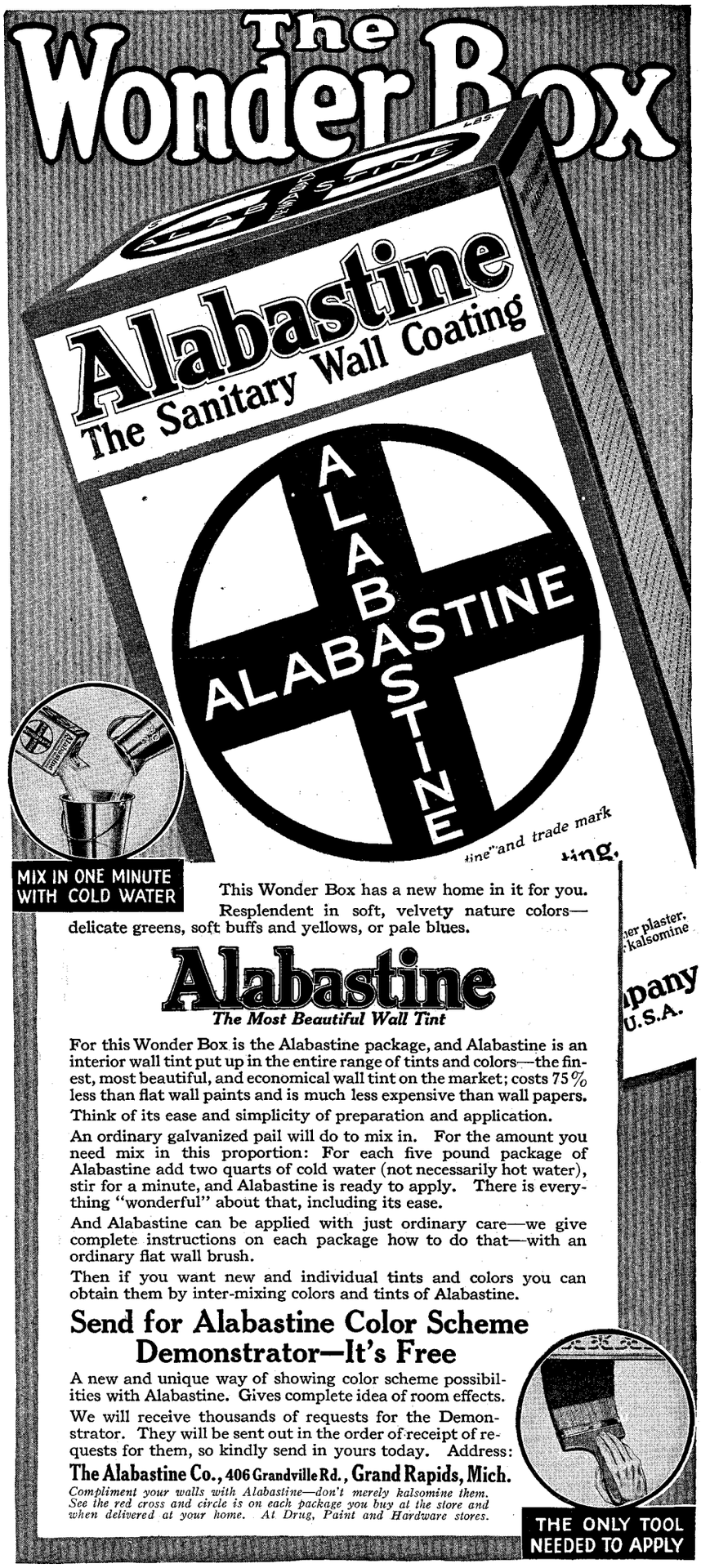
To the book-buyer may occur the question, Why under the circumstances should I be asked to purchase this expensive volume? The circumstances are that in 1905 Wallace published his autobiography, leaving, one would say, little to be said; and the "Life and Letters of Charles Darwin" had already told very much indeed of Wallace's life and opinions. Both contained at least the principal elements of Wallace's correspondence, while for his life and labors the present volume draws largely upon both.

The answer is threefold: (1) the Darwin-Wallace correspondence is here published entire for the first time. That is of great convenience and historical value. (2) In his own account of his life two dominant traits in Wallace's character could be exhibited only implicitly—his generosity to his contemporaries and his extreme modesty. Wallace might well have said of himself, "I have been one of the most modest scientists of my generation," but in doing so he would have invalidated his claim. (3) Letters and life are here so closely blended that they afford mutual illumination. Consequently, the reader who would possess an objective view, from the Wallace angle, of Darwin's colleague in the discovery of natural selection must have this book.

Mr. Marchant has divided his work into seven parts, "Early Years," "The Discovery of Natural Selection," "The Works on Biology and Geographical Distribution" (the correspondence is principally arranged as supplements to these three chapters), "Home-Life," "Social and Political Views," "Astronomy and Spiritualism," and "Characteristics." There is a (probably) complete classified list of Wallace's writings and also a really good index.

The impression made by a rapid and then by a more leisurely reading of the volume is wholly favorable to subject and to author. One gets almost a clairvoyant view of Wallace's life. And also upon problems more general—such as, Why does scientific investigation so often lead to "materialism"? and, Does such materialism altogether deserve condemnation?—light is afforded.

The essential elements of Wallace's career are now so well known as not to need rehearsal here. One may, however, call attention to some of the features that appear in the volume. It comes almost with surprize to discover contemporary reference to events so far away as the Crimean War and the Indian Mutiny; to intimacy with persons so interesting and so commanding as the famous Rajah Brooke; to places so distant and so different as the Amazon, the Malay Peninsula and Archipelago, and the East Indies. Here are activities which concern biology in a wide range and profound depth, anthropology, astronomy, and psychical research. And above all, there are revealed in the soul of one of the foremost of modern scientists and investigators a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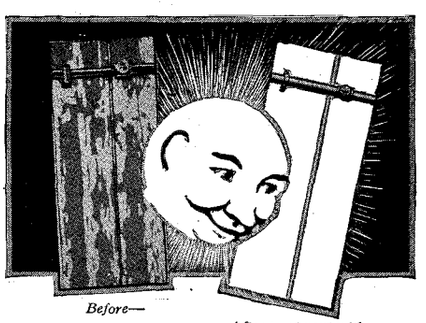

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modesty, a humility, and a gentleness that are their own praise. For example, instead of being jealous of his codiscoverer Darwin, he gave him the name of "The Newton of Natural History." And so fearful was Wallace of receiving praise not due him that, at the jubilee of the joint announcement of the discovery of natural selection, he credited Darwin with conceiving the idea twenty years before he himself saw it. Once more, few scientists would admit that he required at least five readings to appreciate fully one of Darwin's masterpieces.

It is for certain good reasons—for completeness of certain correspondence, for practical reproduction of essays valuable but inaccessible—like one printed in 1855—for an unbiased yet fair and eminently readable account of a notable life—that this volume is valuable. The work is fully justified by its many excellences. In a second impression we hope the quite considerable number of proof-readers' errors will be removed.

DEMOCRACY IN THE FUTURE

Sellars, R. W. (Ph.D.). The Next Step in Democracy. Cloth, pp. 272. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50 net.

The next step in democracy, according to Professor Sellars, is the socia zation of industry—the gradual reorganization of our social disorder in the interests of the whole of society rather than of any one part or of a few individuals. The movement which is most actively working for this next step is socialism—not the visionary socialism of the Utopians nor the dogmatic revolutionary socialism of the Marxians—but a new evolutionary socialism. By defining socialism in terms of its purpose he presents us with a conception much broader than has hitherto been present in the public mind and than many socialists would perhaps be willing to accept. "Socialism is a democratic movement whose purpose is the securing of an economic reorganization of society which will give the maximum possible of justice, liberty, and efficiency and whose plan is the gradual socializing of industry to the degree and extent that seem experimentally feasible."

With this as his basis, the author presents socialism as a progressive state of mind willing to learn all that the new social sciences may have to teach it, ready to accept a program of general advance and to cooperate with all forces that move toward that goal. This at once makes socialism less of a bugaboo, but not less a determined critic of the present order. Three of the chapters deal with misconceptions of socialism or objections to it, one is a critique of the history of socialism. Particularly suggestive are the chapters on "The Ethics of Labor," "The Growth of Justice"—which is commended to all lawyers—and "The Conditions of a Social Freedom," in which from another angle the criticisms of the individualists are met. When asked just what results socialism hopes to accomplish Professor Sellars offers less visionary but quite as ideal answers as his predecessors. The chief hopes are the reduction of the disorder of the market, the lessening of wastes, a better distribution of human costs and of leisure, the elimination of unmerited poverty, and of all degrees of competition that are obviously antisocial in their consequences. It is interesting to note the similarity of several statements in the "Social Creed of the Churches" adopted by the Federal Council of the

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Churches of America in 1908 and 1912, standing "for the abatement and prevention of poverty," "for that degree of leisure for all which is a condition of the highest human life," "for the most equitable division of the product of industry that can ultimately be devised."

The unique feature of the book is the study of the psychological strategy of human progress which is woven into all the chapters. Long ago the individual attained self-consciousness. Now the race is reaching that same level at which, by a study of the processes of its own development, it can learn how to direct its future. It is by the controlled process of conscious social evolution that the race's goal is to be won. Whatever nation or party has learned that lesson has in its hands a mighty tool with which to fashion the future. Professor Sellars's book, because of just this perspective should aid greatly the cause of clear thinking on social issues by socialist, anti-socialist, and "indifferentist" alike.

MR. YEATS'S CHILDHOOD AND YOUTH

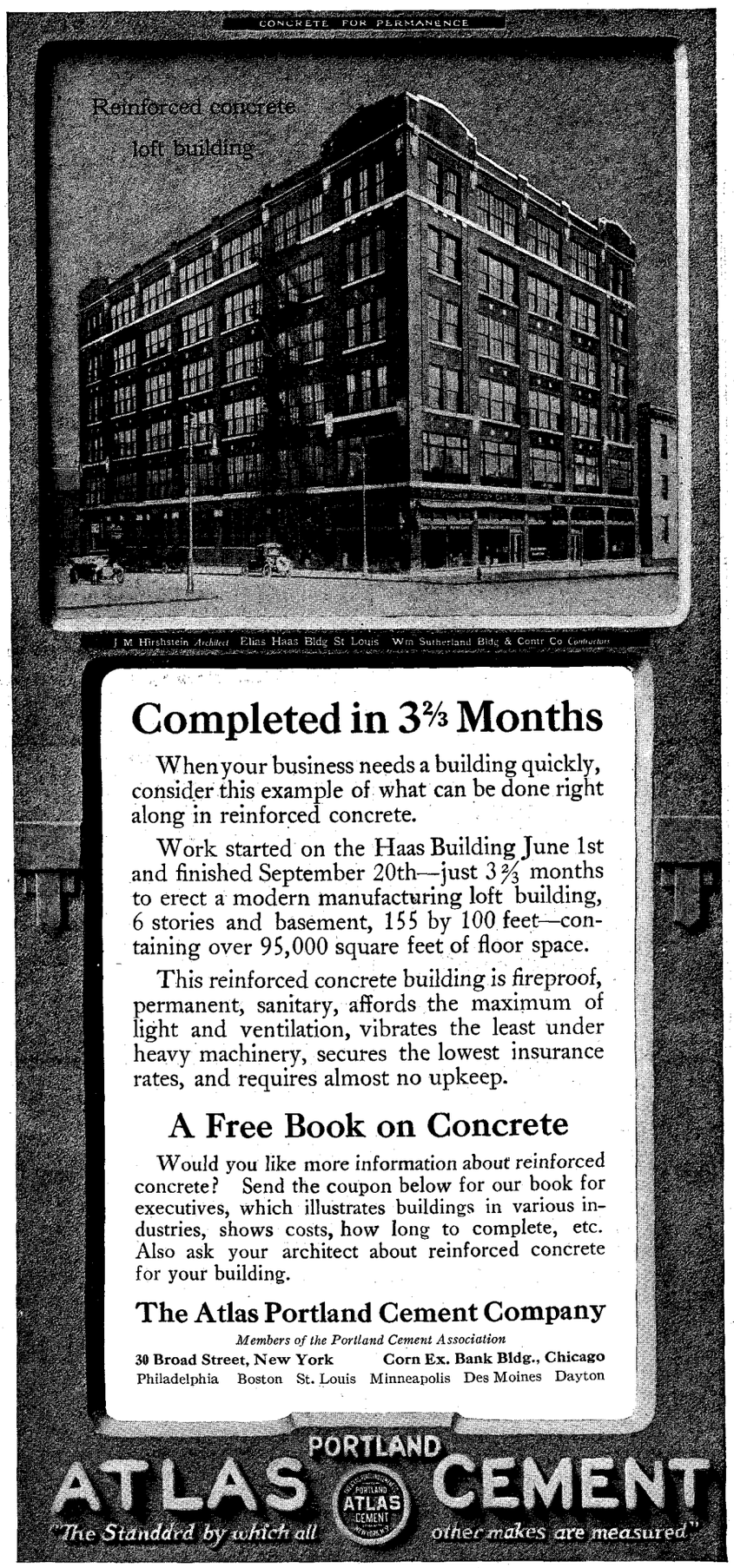
Yeats, William Butler. Reveries over Childhood and Youth. With Frontispiece in Color. Pp. vii–131. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.

William Butler Yeats, the Irish literary celebrity, is regarded by some as a great poet. Books have been written about him and sonnets addrest to him. For a time he was the center of a sort of *cénacle* in Ireland. He had a good deal to do with the movement which is sometimes denominated the Irish Renaissance. Arrived at middle life and having sloughed off many of his early enthusiasms, he now gives the world in these "Reveries" the history of his intellectual and moral life, laying bare all sorts of secrets, *à la* Rousseau. The book has a certain interest for those who like to study modern "intellectualism" in one of its peculiar manifestations. Altho written in an affected style and with disregard for literary conventions (including grammar), the "Reveries" (addrest by the author "To those few people, mainly personal friends, who have read all that I have written") contain much information about eminent contemporaries. Yeats's father was one of the painters of the Preraffaelite group, and he knew Browning and his circle. A hint of the poet's style and literary aims may be had from this extract:

"Bred up in a studio where all things are discust and where I had even been told that indiscretion and energy are inseparable, I knew nothing of the conservatism or of the suspicions of piety. I had planned a drama like that of Greece, and romances that were, it may be, half Hugo and half de Lamotte-Fouqué, to bring into the town the memories and visions of the country and to spread everywhere the history and legends of medieval Ireland, and to fill Ireland once more with sacred places. I even planned out and in some detail (for those mysterious lights and voices were never long forgotten) another Samothrace, a new Eleusis."

That these early dreams were destined to be disappointed, we learn from the words with which the book ends:

"When I think of all the books I have read and of the wise words I have heard spoken, of the anxiety I have given to parents, of the hopes I have had, all life weighed in the scales of my own life seems to me a preparation for something that never happens."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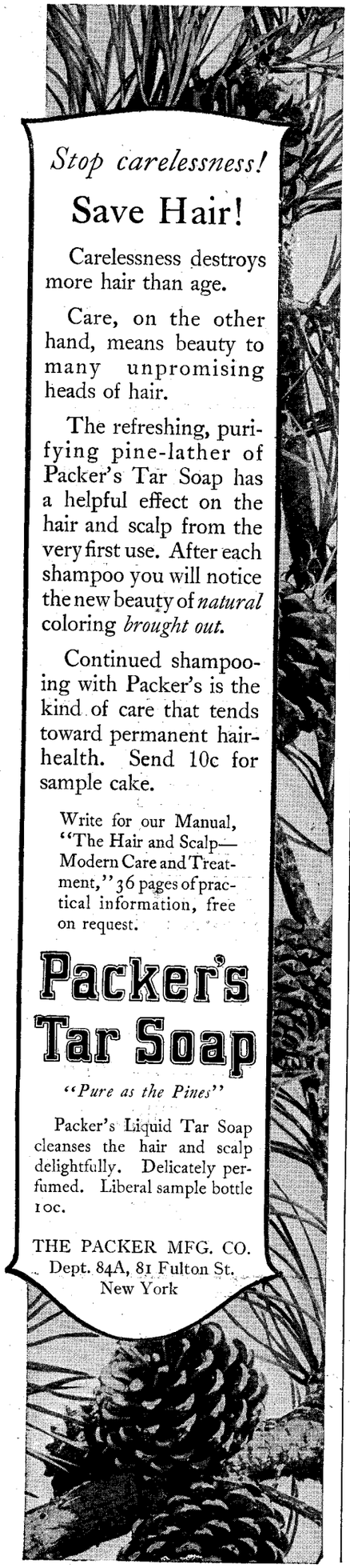
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OTHER BOOKS WORTH WHILE

Morlae, Edward. A Soldier of the Legion. Pp. x–129. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1 net.

Mr. Ellery Sedgwick, of *The Atlantic Monthly*, closes his preface to this dainty volume with these words: "'The Soldier of the Legion' has in it that spinal thrill which has electrified great tales of battle since blood was first let and ink spilled to celebrate it." Sergeant Morlae is an American, son of a French captain whose commission came of service in the war of '70. His Legion was made up of men from all countries—"there were Russians and Turks, an Anamese and a Hindu. There were Frenchmen from God knows where. There was a German. God only knows why. There were Bulgars, Servians, Greeks, negroes, an Italian, and a Fiji Islander fresh from an Oxford education, three Arabians, and a handful of Americans who cared little for the quiet life." The story here told is of but one forward movement along one little section of the Allied front. Its detail is remarkable. Its realism grows horrible. Yet it fascinates, tho it spells war at its worst.

An Official Guide to Eastern Asia. In four volumes. Vol. I, Manchuria and Chosen (Korea); Vol. II, Southwestern Japan; Vol. III, Northeastern Japan; Vol. IV, China. Prepared by the Imperial Japanese Government Railways. Tokyo, 1913–1915.

Tourist travel to the Far East has taken the place of that to Europe to such an extent that new guides to the lands across the Pacific are most welcome. These four volumes, of a convenient size and bound in brown cloth are most generously provided with helpful maps and interesting illustrations.

The reviewer has used the volumes on Japan and found them most satisfactory, particularly in the detailed description of the temples and palaces in such places as Nikko, Nara, and Kyoto. In fact, a regard for detail is characteristic, and the compilers have in some cases erred by failing to preserve a proper perspective in giving so much space to places of minor interest. This guide was the idea of Baron Gato, a former Minister of Communications, who began work on it in 1908. It should be noted that the view-point is Japanese, rather than that of the Western visitor. These books are another reminder that travel in the Far East is rapidly becoming more convenient, and that good hotels are becoming commoner. Tourists may now find comfortable accommodations as well as rare sights and new experiences in Far-Eastern lands.

Kirke, Dorothea. Domestic Life in Roumania. Illustrated. Cloth, pp. 291. New York: John Lane Company. $1.50 net

Very entertaining letters were those written by Miss Millie Ormonde from the home in Bucharest, where she was "La Nurse," to her cousin from England. That he aspired to a tenderer relation gives a tinge of romance to the correspondence, and the telegram at its close seals the fulfilment of his hopes. But in the meantime, "La Nurse" is happily exercising her powers of observation and narration with a gay sense of humor and the picturesque, to give her cousin and the reader a most enlivening picture of home-life in Bucharest and holidays in the Karpathians and Constantinople. Happily, her experience preceded the Great War, which has quickened general interest in all the region and the races which she so vividly describes. With all the gaiety and romance and sundry tragic and comic incidents in the Roumanian household, the author has given in a very attractive form a large amount of valuable information.

Van Dyke, John C. The Mountain. Renewed Studies in Impressions and Appearance. Cloth, pp. 234. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25 net.

Prof. John C. Van Dyke has of late turned aside from writing profitable books about painting to a series of studies of the appearances of nature. He has written of nature for its own sake, of the desert, of the sea, and now of the mountain. In each the author has been not so much the naturalist as the artist calling our attention to line and form, to light, half-light, and shadow, to colors and contrasts. It is in just this respect that he renders real service to his readers. After he has read a bit in "The Mountain" and thought of the hills and mountains he has known, one begins to discover new charms, new grandeur in scenes supposedly familiar. New possibilities are opened out to one's eye and one comes to rolling slope or gruff crag with a better-trained appreciation of their qualities. For illustration Professor Van Dyke has drawn from far and wide—New Jersey, New Mexico, California, the Alps, the Grampian Hills, the Himalayas, the Dolomites—tho one misses Japan and Fujisan. The author's success is so marked in that field in which he is properly an expert that one laments the more his mishaps in geology. He is correct in thinking that the fascinating insights which geology gives into the processes by which all the variety of mountain beauty has come to pass properly belong in such a study as his. But would that he had submitted his text to some up-to-date geological friend! If one can skip the science—which is quite possible—and read the art, one will find "The Mountain" a most rewarding book.

Easter. Its history, celebration, spirit, and significance as related in prose and verse. Compiled by Susan Tracy Rice. Edited by Robert Haven Schauffler. Cloth, pp. 261. New York: Moffat, Yard Co. $1 net.

Altho Easter, the oldest of Christian festivals, can hardly be considered distinctively American, its increasing observance here appropriately claims for it a volume in the "American Holidays Series." The title describes the scope of the chapters. Great variety characterizes the quotations. Ancient lyric and modern homily jostle historical essays and children's stories. Few of the more familiar Easter poems will be missed. The cumulative impression of the book would be increased by the omission of one or two trivial selections and a rearrangement of material. As a book of reference, however, it effectively meets its purpose. Of the modern Easter verse fully half has been written by women.

Kerofilas, Dr. C. Eleftherios Venizelos: His Life and Work. With an introduction by M. Take Jonesco, Former President of the Council of Roumania. Translated by Beatrice Barstow. Cloth, pp. 138. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.25 net.

At the present moment the more intimate revelation of the character and experience of any one of the diplomatic leaders of Europe wins attention. This study of Greece's most noted Prime Minister does not claim to be history, but furnishes excellent source material for some of the most significant chapters of the world's history, yet to be written—the story of the wars of the twentieth century. The life of Venizelos can only be recorded in international terms. At its beginning prayers were offered in four languages by priests of opposing faiths and the thread of it is inextri-

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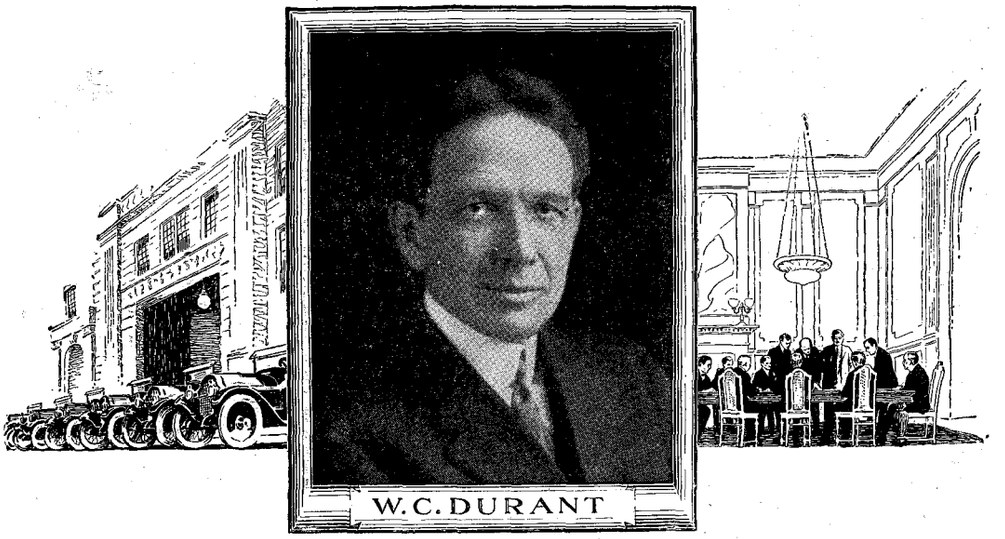

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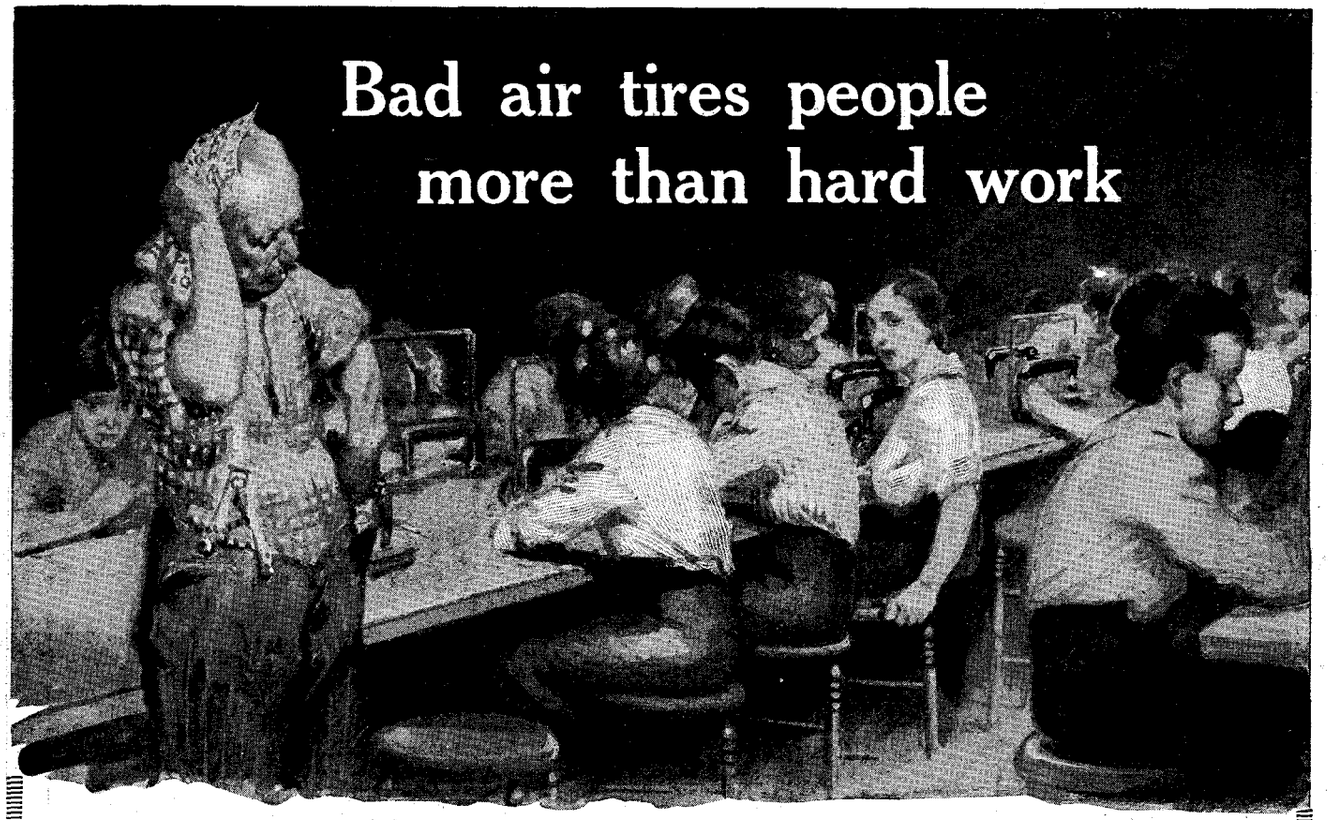

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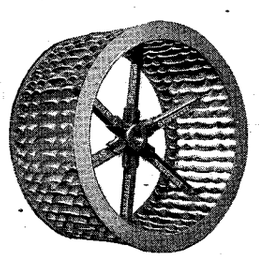

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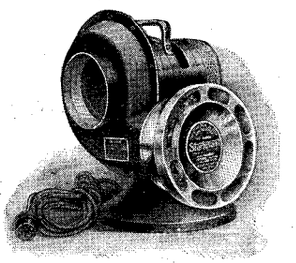

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cably involved in the tangled skein of races and creeds and alliances in the Near East. The sketch of it by Dr. Kerofilas will not only bring the reader illumining information on the recent diplomatic history of Greece and the Balkans, but prepare his mind as well for the events soon to develop, in which Venizelos undoubtedly will have a part to play.

Roscoe, John (M.A.). The Northern Bantu. An Account of Some Central African Tribes of the Uganda Protectorate. 8vo, pp. xii–305. Cambridge: University Press; New York: Putnams. $3.75.

Bit by bit the anthropology of Africa is coming to light and to expression. The officials of the British colonial governments and many missionaries are most industrious collectors of facts, and since their tenure of office is often continuous, their opportunities of knowledge are many. The result in the aggregate is large accretions of information at first hand. Mr. Roscoe is a skilled observer, accomplished in the Bantu dialects, able therefore to work without the (often dubious) intermediary of an interpreter. He is the author of a worthy volume, reviewed in these columns, on the Baganda, another Bantu tribe. So he came to his present task well equipped to perform it. The volume deals with the Banyoro, a pastoral tribe (nine chapters); the Banyankole, another pastoral people (four chapters); the Bakene, lake-dwellers (one chapter); the Bagesu, a people who are ceremonially cannibal (four chapters); the Basoga (five chapters); and certain Nilotic tribes. The information furnished is that most welcomed by anthropologists—dealing with land and people, government, relationship, social data and customs, religion, amusements, etc. The investigator of animism and totemism will find here information that will fill lacunæ and give cause to question or to confirm conclusions formed from other data. For instance, primary and secondary totems are a noteworthy feature in this region, water in some form (mostly rain-water) occurring as a secondary totem in six out of forty-six cases in one tribe. Some of the "totems" are unique, so far as the reviewer knows, such, for instance, as "a mother nursing a female child." Because this book is "a summary account" its literary character is less pronounced than Mr. Roscoe's "The Baganda." But it is packed with information the anthropologist needs—a very meaty volume.

Gladden, Washington. The Forks of the Road. Pp. 138. New York: The Macmillan Company. 50 cents.

For the seven chapters forming this dainty volume, Dr. Gladden was awarded the prize offered by the Church Peace Union for the best essay on war and peace. He makes many positive statements—for instance: "Every strike is a retribution inflicted upon the community for its sin." "War will *not* be ended by *fighting*, any more than fire will be put out by piling on fuel, or enmity extinguished by hating, or falsehood by lying, or sin by sinning." Civilization, he insists, "is at the forks of the road." For the blood-red present and the lurid future he holds the Church accountable, even after great credit for her humanizing and uplifting influences. And he asks: "Has not the Church, as well as the nations, come to the forks of the road?" His conclusion is that "when the nations, taught by whatever fiery tuition, conclude that the way of Christ is the right way to live together, the Church ought to be ready to confirm their decision and to strengthen their purpose."

CURRENT POETRY

FAR from lessening the production of poetry in England, the war seems, as the months and years pass, to be encouraging the poets to do more and better work. There can be no doubt that the poetry now being published in England is, as a whole, more sincere, more beautiful, and therefore more important than that published two years ago. Deliberate eccentricity, as a poetic device, is dead; *Imagisme*, Vorticism, and the other fads that for a time seemed to threaten the very life of poetry, are now forgotten in England, and are no longer taken seriously in the United States.

Among many indications of the vigorous health of poetry in England one that deserves special mention is the publication of the "Twentieth Century Poetry Series," by Erskine MacDonald, whose "Little Books of Georgian Verse" have from time to time been quoted in these columns. The volumes in this series, which already have included the work of such genuinely gifted poets as Theodore Maynard and Eva Gore-Booth, contain poetry that is fresh and wholesome in spirit, and written in accordance with the best traditions of English verse. From one of these books, which bears the rather weak title, "My Dog Blanco, and Other Poems," we take two selections. The first is a delightful bit of midsummer love-making, full of the joy and color of youth. There is in it a genuine love of out-of-doors—a love which finds almost tragic expression in Mr. Thirlmere's other poem.

SERENADE

(A Nineteenth-Century Idyl)

By Rowland Thirlmere

Now at the burning end of June,
The thrush is piping his last sweet tune;
The briar-rose brake is covered with joy,
Come out, sweet maid, and gladden your boy.

While yet the grass is growing, my dear,
And dusted with purple and gray and gold,
Come out, come out in the pride of the year
And harken to something that never was told.

The sorrel has lost the sunset-red
And bats are black on the paling west,—
Come out ere the swifts go home to bed;
Come out to the lover who loves you best.

Come out, come out, where the crowfoot gleams
Like the floor of heaven in our secret place:—
I'll tell you a story more sweet than the stream's,
To make the wild roses come out on your face.

Even the kecksies are sweet with love,
And love has prompted the pale moth's flight;
There, where the fairies are dancing above
The grass, my spirit is dancing to-night.

You're hid like the grain in the young green wheat,—
You're shy like a blossom that bides in the bud;
But I can feel that your thoughts are sweet—
That roses and harvest are in your blood.

I will make you a woodbine wreath, my dear,
Of gold and crimson and honey and dew,
And the aspen-tree, that is gossiping here,
Shall whisper the more when I give it to you!

Now at the burning end of June,
The thrush is piping his last sweet tune;
The briar-rose brake is covered with joy,
Come out, sweet maid, and gladden your boy.

FACTORY LIFE

By Rowland Thirlmere

My little son, one day you'll go
And live with poplars in a row—
With limes and sycamores,
And you shall hear the throstle sing
When primroses come forth in spring
And boys live out-of-doors.

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WOULD YOU LIKE TO UNDERSTAND what conditions confronted her, and what resulted?

WOULD YOU CARE to have your daughter or your sister left to face conditions like these?

WOULD YOU BE WISER than she was if left quite to yourself in a great city?

WOULD YOU FEEL SAFE to accept the apparently honest service of a person offering it?

WOULD YOU AVOID THE TRAPS which might be open beyond this apparent wish to serve you?

WOULD YOU ACCEPT HELP in the great city, if offered by some person unknown to you?

WOULD YOU BEWARE of the wiles which a great city offers, and happily escape them?

WOULD YOU BELIEVE that a young girl may come to the city's allurements and fail to be their victim?

WOULD YOU CARE to know how this is possible and what makes it so?

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Here there are chimney-stacks for trees,
That sway when some untainted breeze
  Comes whooping from the west;
Gaunt in the sun and moon they stand,
The landmarks of a barren land
  Where life has little zest.

Now put your cheek to mine, my dear:—
You shall escape, lad, never fear,
  To range the moors and wealds;
The time is coming, late or soon,
When you shall know how sweet is June
  In unpolluted fields.

Indeed, my son, I can not tell
Why we are prisoned in this hell
  Whose grass is mostly black;
None knows what unseen masters make
Men linger where their hearts must ache
  For lovely things they lack.

I, too, am keen to leave this grime
For some more spirit-stirring clime:
  Perhaps this can not be;
But you, at least, your wings shall try,
And as I'm you and you are I
  You'll laugh and play for me.

Alfred Noyes is almost the only living poet who may be said to have founded a school. There are now many young poets who have been captivated by Mr. Noyes's long musical lines, with their abundance of rime and almost tropical richness of phrase. This poem, which we take from *Poetry: A Magazine of Verse*, has a touch of the magic that makes "Tales of the Mermaid Tavern" a contemporary classic.

NIGHT FOR ADVENTURES

By Victor Starbuck

Sometimes when fragrant summer dusk comes in
  with scent of rose and musk
And scatters from their sable husk the stars like
  yellow grain,
Oh, then the ancient longing comes that lures me
  like a roll of drums
To follow where the cricket strums his banjo in
  the lane.

And when the August moon comes up and like a
  shallow, silver cup
Pours out upon the fields and roads her amber-
  colored beams,
A leafy whisper mounts and calls from out the
  forest's moss-grown halls
To leave the city's somber walls and take the
  road o' dreams.

A call that bids me rise and strip, and, naked all
  from toe to lip,
To wander where the dewdrops drip from off the
  silent trees,
And where the hairy spiders spin their nets of
  silver, fragile-thin,
And out to where the fields begin, like down
  upon the breeze.

Into a silver pool to plunge, and like a great trout
  wheel and lunge
Among the lily-bonnets and the stars reflected
  there;
With face upturned to lie afloat, with moonbeams
  rippling round my throat,
And from the slimy grasses plait a chaplet for
  my hair.

Then, leaping from my rustic bath, to take some
  winding meadow-path;
Across the fields of aftermath to run with flying
  feet,
And feel the dewdrop-weighted grass that bends
  beneath me as I pass,
Where solemn trees in shadowy mass beyond
  the highway meet.

And, plunging deep within the woods, among the
  leaf-hung solitudes
Where scarce one timid star intrudes into the
  breathless gloom,
Go leaping down some fern-hid way to scare the
  rabbits in their play,
And see the owl, a fantom gray, drift by on
  silent plume.

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To fling me down at length and rest upon some
damp and mossy nest,
And hear the choir of surpliced frogs strike up a
bubbling tune;
And watch, above the dreaming trees, Orion and
the Hyades
And all the stars, like golden bees, around the
lily-moon.

Then who can say if I have gone agipsying from
dusk till dawn
In company with fay and faun, where firefly-
lanterns gleam?
And I have danced on cobwebs thin to Master
Locust's mandolin—
Or I have spent the night in bed, and was it
all a dream?

We find these highly imaginative stanzas in *The Westminster Gazette*. Miss Stuart succeeded in clothing the commonplace with a rich mantle of imagery and powerful feeling.

INTERIOR

By Muriel Stuart

When I sit down to read at night
I hear a thousand voices call—
The painted cups, the mirror bright,
The crazy pattern on the wall.

The curtains, whispering that they were
Plucked from the bosom of the lea,
The coal that knew the Flood, the chair
Remembering when it was a tree.

They told of those who beat and broke,
Blasted and burned their lives away,
And with them other voices spoke,
And spoke more dreadfully than they.

Terrible sounds of wo and strife
Made thunder in this quiet room—
Women who gave the mill their life,
And men who shuddered at the loom.

The noise the snarling hammer made
In maddened ears, the foundry's roar,
The hands that stitched the rich brocade,
That beat the brass, that hewed the door.

How can I read while round me swarm
Creatures that strove and wept and died
To make this room rich, safe, and warm,
To keep the weather-beasts outside?

How can I rest while in the gloom
From mine and garret, den and pit,
They pass who built in blood this room,
And with their tears have furnished it!

Brevity and dignity are seldom to be found in one poem, unless that poem be the work of Walter Savage Landor or John Banister Tabb. But in the London *Saturday Review* we find a poem that has both these qualities; the first three stanzas are especially powerful.

THE WIND

By John S. Vaughan

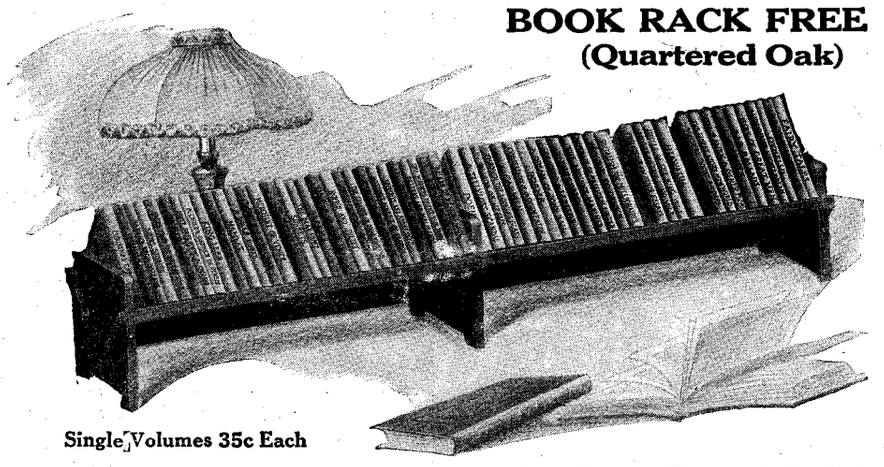
A servant of the Lord, I wait,
Attentive to His will.
At His behest I range the plain,
The valley, and the hill.

I stir the ocean, in its sleep,
I churn the curdling foam,
And lift the billows from the deep,
And bear the wild bird home.

I pluck the old man by the beard,
I toy with maiden's hair,
I rock the young birds in their nests;
I drive away dull care.

I sing through forests old and dank;
And whisper in the ear
Of crouching marmots, in their sleep,
And start the tim'rous deer.

I make a music midst the leaves,
A music soft and low;
And fill the air with *minstrelsy*,
As when the Pipers blow.



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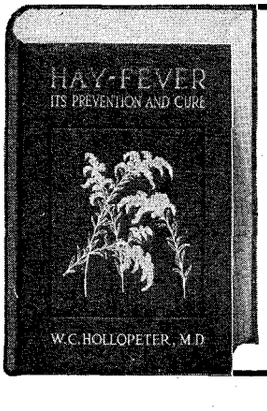

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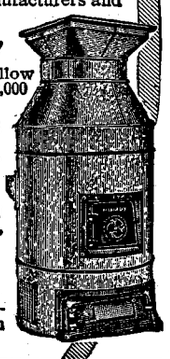

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

DAYS IN TEXAS

MORE than one Guardsman, sent with his militia to the great border State, learned that his Government had there, not a province, but an empire. He discovered to his amazement that the locality he had always known as the home of cotton, oil, and Galveston floods, not to mention the well-known Senator Bailey, was producing a great deal more for the country than just those things. For instance, it was the best teacher of what a large country he lived in; he found out that from St. Louis to El Paso was as far as from St. Louis to New York City, and that Mobile, for instance, was nearer to Detroit than it was to El Paso.

And this idea of distance is quite familiar to the Texan, but awes and disturbs the Easterner. Recently, a correspondent for the New York *Morning Telegraph* went down to the border to see how the boys were getting along, and the discovery of the size of the Lone Star State so imprest him that he had to sit down and tell the Gothamites all about it. He began:

One of the hardest things to accustom oneself to in Texas is the attitude of the Texan to distance. When a person can travel for 1,200 miles without leaving his own State, he is not very apt to regard a trip of one or two hundred miles as anything more than a jaunt to be taken as an appetizer before breakfast.

So many people asked me why I didn't take a "hop" up to Cloudcroft, a health resort, 9,000 feet up in the air in New Mexico, that I began to wonder why I didn't myself.

I asked how far it was. There and back—200 miles; if you started at 7.30 in the morning you would get back at 7.20 in the evening. It seemed like quite a "hop" to me.

Back in the East, unless a person were a traveling salesman, he would get a headache packing the night before and the family would all be down in the station in the morning to bid him good-by before he started on a journey of similar length. He would expect to stay not less than a week.

However, I hid this information from my questioners and told them I had been planning right along to go to Cloudcroft, and I went.

There has been some talk lately of establishing a military hospital there, and the soldiers have been awaiting anxiously the decision. In Cloudcroft are found the fairest of the El Pasoans, who know not how to while away the summer hours; there is a golf course—the highest in the world; hunting, horseback riding, and dancing.

Several of the militiamen have already visited the place on sick leave, and altho their health apparently soon returns, it is usually some time before they feel fit enough to return. It was here that Captain Morey, the hero of Carrizal, spent a few days recuperating.

From El Paso we took the train to Alamogordo. It is best to carry the name on a printed card, easily accessible, for if

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one says it in a hurry, complications are liable to ensue that will result in the station being passed in the interim.

Up to Alamogordo the scenery is like most of that found on this part of the border—oceans of all kinds of cacti and alkali that stretch away into the distance until one wonders where so much of it comes from. More than thirty miles away it ends abruptly against a chain of mountains.

The cars are equipped with what are called reclining-chairs, which resemble those found in barber shops. The greatest surprize of the trip is when the conductor fails to ask you whether you will have a shave, shine, or hair-cut.

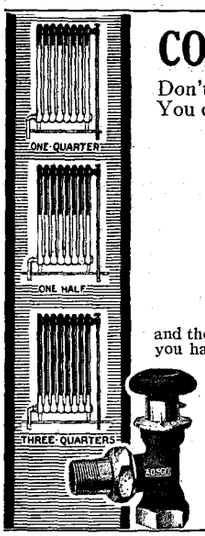
By means of them one is enabled to lean away back and gaze interestedly in the face of the person in the seat behind. If the face happens to be that of a war-like madre a return to the original position can be negotiated, tho with difficulty. It was this type of seat, I believe, that first started Texans on the path to the sociability for which they are so famous.

The real trip doesn't begin, he continues, until you get to this Alamogordo place and change. No more of the luxurious reclining-chairs, no more forced regarding of his "war-like madres." Far from it; this time it is a flat car! Not like the old-style ones they have in the North to ship rails on, not at all. These are more nearly like a Fifth Avenue bus, he says, than anything else, for they are equipped with wooden seats running crossways, and the chance of a good view of the scenery is amplified just about 400 per cent. He takes up the narrative again:

The engine has scarcely begun to complain about its climb before every one in the car knows where every one else has come from and how long they are going to stay. The conductor sits down on the seat opposite you to ask which way your State will vote during the coming election. His name is Jim, he has ridden on the road ever since it was built, eighteen years ago, and can tell you exactly at what elevation you are without removing his eye from your watch-charm, which arouses in his heart the sincerest admiration. (Just why, it is hard to say, for it does not compare with the human tooth, gold-mounted, which your new acquaintance across the road, Austin Miller, wears in his coat-lapel. I believe it was the first that graced his childhood; he will still have it when all others are gone.)

Seated with me was a refugee from Mexico, who left Monterey, when things became too hot, in José Madero's private car; all night, he told me, he had kept sticking his head out of the upper berth, listening to the sound of machine guns in the distance, only withdrawing it when he saw the head of the equally alarmed Madero issuing forth from the berth below. Early in the morning he discovered that the noise of the machine guns was caused by the ticking of an automatic lamp. He then sank into a troubled sleep, but neglected to impart his information to the restless Madero.

There was a disturbance in back of us. An Easterner had nearly sat on a paper-bag to the shrieked dismay of a young girl, later ascertained to be the daughter of M. B. Hutchins, the proprietor of the lodge toward which we were journeying.



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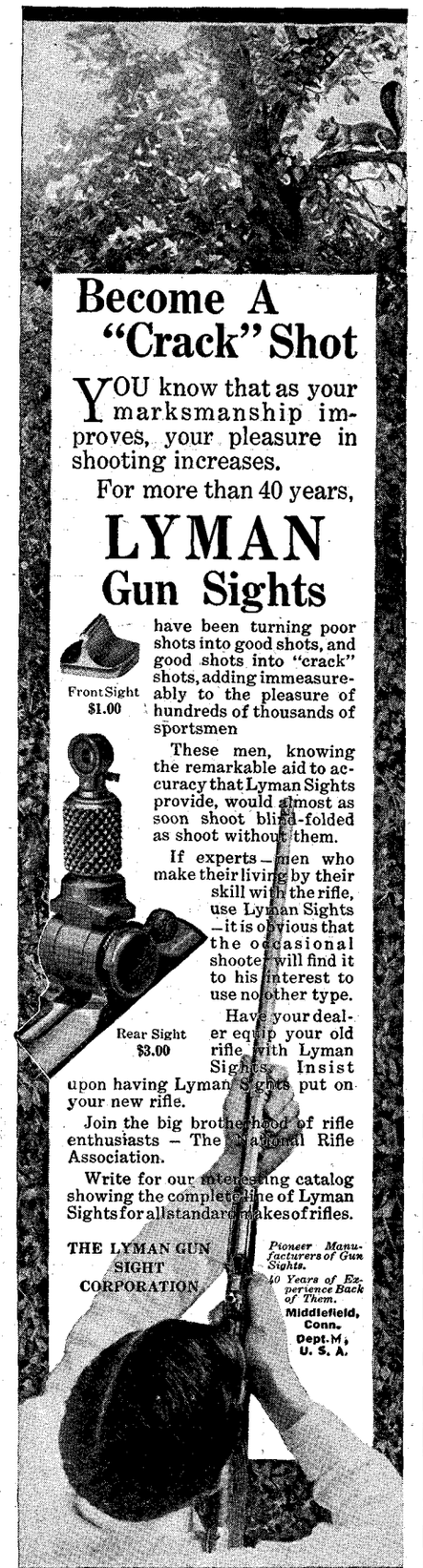
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This design will mean very little to most readers, but it is vital to a few.

"O-oh, look out for my tortillas and enchilados," she screamed.

His face exprest a grave fear that a tortilla was related to the tarantula about which he had heard so much. He shrank away.

"Will they bite?" he asked.

The girl told him they were harmless.

"What is the difference between a tortilla and enchilado?" he inquired.

"You simple thing," she responded, "an enchilado is bigger and more in it."

The man from the East became interested at once.

"A tortilla then, I take it," he said, "is the young, and if allowed to grow will develop into the enchilado."

His attention, he adds, was distracted from the conversation at this point by the scenery, and it was not until he reached El Paso again that he learned from a bellboy what they really were. He found:

A tortilla was a form of Mexican bread, flat and unrisen like a pancake. An enchilado, on the other hand, was a little bit of everything—cheese, chopped meat, and spice—with a tortilla on the outside, all of which is wrapped in a corn-husk. Neither could be sat upon.

The railroad is a remarkable piece of engineering. It winds up the mountain on a grade that varies from ¾ of a per cent. at the lowest to 6 per cent. at its steepest—which, the conductor confided to me, was the biggest grade any road in the world attains, with the exception of the one up Pike's Peak, Colorado, which is a cog railroad. I have not verified his statements.

From the scrubby growth of mesquite in the lower part one travels into the midst of the healthiest bunch of pines and spruces near the summit that one can find near El Paso.

Occasionally one passes a native on the farms on the banks of the mountain stream. One can distinguish the natives from those who have recently moved in from the fact that constant walking on the sides of the Sacramento have shortened the left leg.

Their lot is a hard one, for with the train passing them only once in the morning and again in the afternoon they can spend little time in waving and must attend strictly to business.

I have read of the engineer stopping the train to chase a cow off the track, but it was not until we neared the summit that I knew such things ever occurred. How long the beast had been ahead of us I do not know, for after my attention was first called to it we gained on her but slowly.

The passengers were cheering the cow—the fireman and the conductor were the driver's sole support.

In time the cow became winded and balked. The engine stopt. The engineer, flushed with triumph, did his duty. We continued to the end without interruption.

The climb from Alamogordo to Cloudcroft takes two hours and twenty minutes. If one is lucky, and the brakes hold, the descent takes about the same length of time.

Our brakes held and we arrived back in El Paso after witnessing a mountain sunset about which the newspaper writers here have raved so often.

I, too, can now, as nonchalantly as any Texan, advise a stranger to "hop" up to Cloudcroft.

WHEN THE SUBMARINE WAS A NEW THING

WHEN the *Deutschland* docked at Baltimore after her thrilling trip, there were doubtless no less than 8,497 newspaper reporters who would have given their eyes to go aboard. And yet, nineteen years ago, when a Baltimore reporter was sent on assignment to go with Simon Lake's first submarine when it submerged for a trial, he claims he was "torpedoed without warning," and a sinking sensation, mentally as well as literally, followed.

Writing for the Philadelphia *Ledger*, he tells us how he felt, and what happened to him. The vessel was the *Argonaut*, the inventor's first submarine, and for some time the craft and its inventor had been a kind of joke among newspaper folk. But the editor evidentally thought there was copy in it, so he threw the following instructions to the "cub" as he was leaving one evening after a hard day.

"Don't come to the office to-morrow; go down to Spring Gardens. You are going down in a submarine boat." And the erstwhile "cub" tells us:

I went. I've never forgotten it, and I'll confess frankly that I was frightened. What did I, a landsman, know of a boat that had been built to sink at the manipulator's will, crawl along the bottom of the sea if the man in charge thought it necessary, open a hole in the bottom and permit a diver to leave, and do other stunts to which Jules Verne's wildest flights of imagination never soared?

What assurance had I that the boat would return to the surface? None. Yet, down I went and received a scare that has lingered with me, altho I was badly jolted when a German submarine stopt a Dutch ship on which I was crossing the North Sea from Rotterdam to London last year.

Spring Gardens, an arm of the Patapsco, was being swept by a cold wind on December 16, 1897, when I had my first glimpse of Lake's boat as it lay alongside the dock.

It was a real "low, rakish craft." Little of the boat was visible above the surface. She was only 36 feet long, 9 feet beam—this pioneer among submarine boats, the design of which was afterward adopted by several great maritime Powers. She had a 30-horse-power engine, a dynamo, an air-compressor, a search-light, and other apparatus necessary for the navigation of a submarine.

Thousands of persons lined the dock and the banks of the river. They gazed in wonder at the queer-looking craft.

Simon Lake, bronzed, bright-eyed, alert, and eager, welcomed me aboard.

"We'll go down in a few minutes," he said. Really, I wasn't in a hurry. I felt somewhat like a patient being prepared for an operating-table.

In a few minutes another newspaper man and a woman writer from a New York publication came aboard.

"That's all," said Mr. Lake, as he waved toward a boiler-shaped tower, which was the entrance to the interior of the craft. I took one long, loving, lingering glance at Baltimore, thought of my creditors, also of some things I had heard in Sunday-

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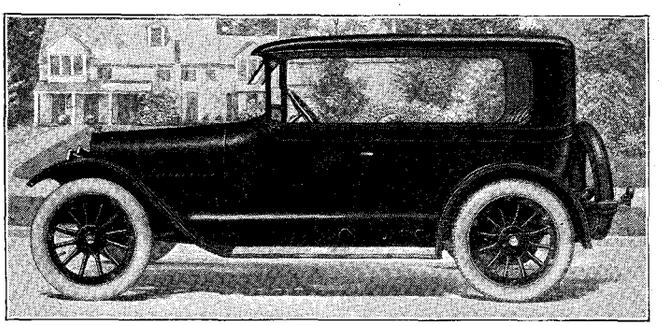

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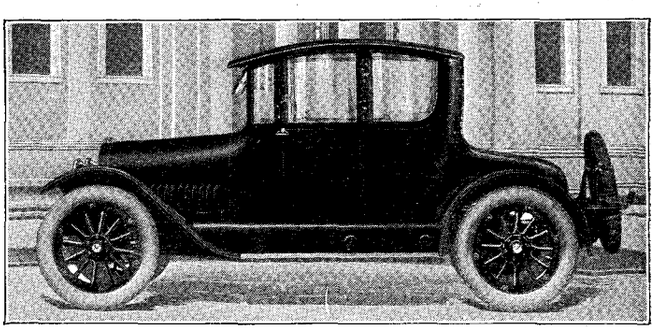

The Mitchell Coupe with seats for four. Dome light, silk curtains, a package compartment, plate-glass windows which drop. Price $1850, f. o. b. Racine.

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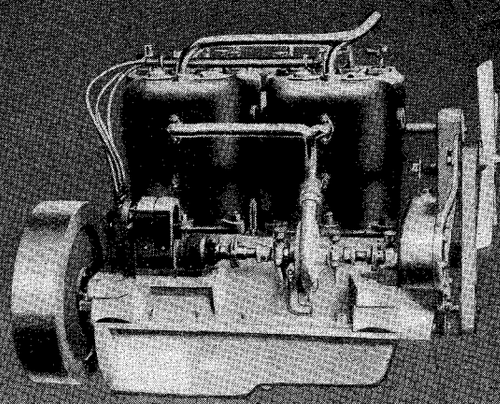

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school in the long ago before I began newspaper work, and I was ready to go where Simon Lake led me.

He had given me confidence by his air of simplicity, his strength, and evident determination to win success with his queer boat.

As we were about to descend, a man came alongside with a diver's suit.

Curious, like all young reporters, I blurted out, "What's that for?"

"Oh, for our diver," replied Mr. Lake, "he's going out of the bottom of the boat after a while."

Again, I was "torpedoed" without warning, and on the same voyage, too.

"Let's go," ordered Mr. Lake, after we had scrambled down the slippery iron ladder into the interior of the boat, a mass of iron and mechanical appliances. A sailorman screwed down the iron plate over the entrance, and we were prisoners—Simon Lake, a crew of five, a diver, two newspaper men, and a woman.

Slowly the vessel began to sink and my spirits went down with it. There was no hilarity aboard. It was grim reality. We were in danger. True, the boat had been tested, but a little slip of a wheel or a miscalculation and we knew we would be summoned to "an account of our stewardship."

Within a few minutes we felt a slight jar. That frightened us, and the "cub" reporter broke in again, "What's that?" "Oh, we're just settling on the bottom in about forty feet of water," replied Mr. Lake. A big sigh of relief followed.

Then the real work of the *Argonaut* began. She started to crawl along the bottom, aided by two big wheels, one on each side.

Within a few minutes we began to ask questions. Mr. Lake explained the mechanism of the boat. I've forgotten the details, but he told us the *Argonaut* was the first submarine vessel to navigate successfully in the open water. She was intended, he said, for submarine-exploration work, the raising of wrecks, the recovery of valuable cargoes and, if necessary, she could be fitted for firing torpedoes. He showed us a telephone apparatus and said it would be used to communicate with persons on shore in a few days. This was done when the *Argonaut* was submerged a week later and a conversation was held with William T. Malster, who was president of the company that built the boat and also Mayor of Baltimore.

The writer tells with a fanciful gusto how one of the crew, when they had been on the bottom an hour made an oyster stew, and they had the experience of eating bivalves which had been caught on the bottom, brought to the surface, and then taken back to the bottom again to be eaten. It was, as he put it, the first luncheon served beneath the Patapsco, if we except the meals of the finny ones. His narrative runs on:

We loafed along, crawled about, and explored for another hour. Suddenly there came a crash. The boat shook from stem to stern. I had been "torpedoed" again without warning, and I thought the "shot" had taken effect.

"Don't be frightened," Mr. Lake reassured us, "we've struck a piece of wreckage. There is no danger."

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They were the most comforting words I'd ever heard. We suffered no damage and continued our "voyage." Toward the end of the fourth hour the air was becoming bad and our ears were beginning to "ring."

Mr. Lake decided we had been down long enough and led us to the forward part of the boat. We looked through a glass door into the diving-compartment. There a diver was adjusting his armor. His task completed, he stept down into a hole in the bottom and entered the water. A plate that covered the hole was placed in position. Then the boat began to rise. Oh, joyful sensation! We knew we were homeward-bound.

Smiles replaced grim faces, and a few jokes were exchanged. One I remember —a newspaper woman asked: "Are we going up?"

"Yes," I replied, "up and out, too."

When we came to the surface and climbed out on the deck the diver we had seen leave the vessel a few minutes before stood there to welcome us. He had climbed up an iron ladder on the side of the boat.

We thanked Mr. Lake for the experience and hurried away to inform the "dear public" how it felt to descend to the bottom of the Patapsco River and crawl along the bed.

JAPANESE BASEBALL FANS

THE spectacle of a serious Japanese gentleman leaping up and down in the bleachers, haranguing a team in the choicest Nipponese, is a strange one to Western eyes. But it is a common sight in the summer afternoons in Tokyo, for baseball has been taken to the Japanese heart, and promises to become the game of two nations instead of belonging to the United States alone. We read in the London *Times* an account of the status of the game in the Oriental kingdom, with a little sketch of its introduction into the colleges:

About twenty-three years ago there was played on a plot near the old Shinbashi Station the first recorded game of baseball in Japan. The initiators of the game were a party of railroad engineers who had learned the general points of the sport during their sojourn in the United States as students. A student of the Keio University (this gentleman is now in his forties) happened to watch these men and by inquiry he obtained the main points of the American pastime, and, arousing the curiosity of a few fellow students, planted the seed which sprouted, so that to-day throughout the land there is not a student but understands and takes a keen interest in the game.

There was no fundamental reason—I mean no abstract one—why the Japanese should have taken up the game. It appealed to them just because it was "good fun"; it has an irresistible fascination to every boy because it so admirably meets the principal object of play.

With the Keio University introducing the sport to the students it was soon followed by other institutions. The fast development of the game then necessitated something to regulate it similar to the "Guide" published in America. The result was that a party of high-school students managed to translate the American rules into Japanese. This was another stimulus

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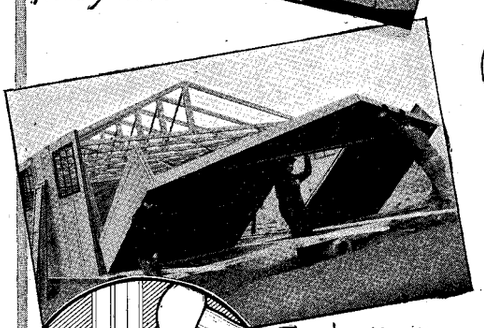

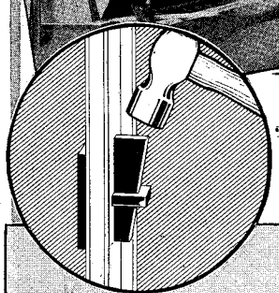

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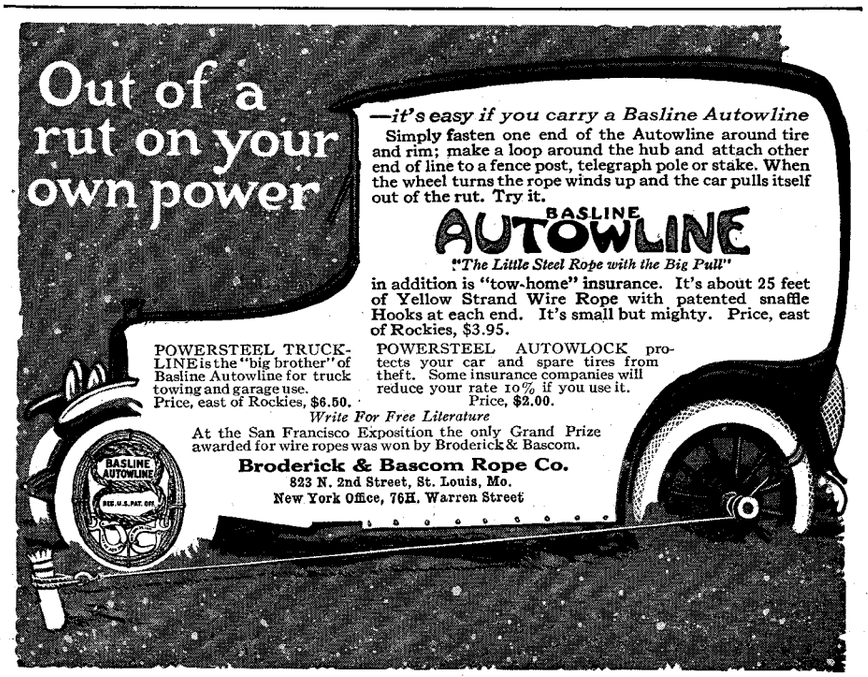

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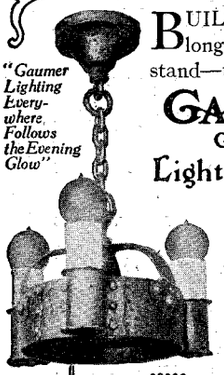

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to the growth of interest in the nation's young generation, for it helped the students in remote Japan to grasp the principles of the game.

Interscholastic series began to be arranged and aroused keen rivalry between the supporters of the different sides until the rivalry between the two leading private universities—Keio and Waseda—became so intense that it necessitated the suspension of the games so as to avoid a pitched battle between the thousands of followers of the two universities. Even to this day the two schools have not come to terms, not on account of any grudge which they bear against each other, but as a result of the rulings of the faculties of the universities, who appreciate the tense excitement which would result.

After the native teams, under the coaching of some American teachers, had mastered a little more than the rudiments of the game, nothing was considered before the question of arranging games with teams made up of the foreign residents of Kobe and Yokohama. During the first series, the Japanese were always defeated, for they had almost no skill in batting, altho the fielding was rather better than mediocre. Yet the Japanese, says the account, is pertinacious, and he would not give up until he had developed a skill and capability at the game which made him the master of the amateur port-teams. So, then, like Alexander, the teams sighed for other worlds to conquer. They found these when the American war-ships visited the islands. We learn from the account:

Another stage of development came with the games against teams from the American men-of-war visiting the Japanese waters. In these, too, the local nines always met with defeat, but finally trimmed themselves down to a superior skill, so that the jack-tar combinations proved themselves no match for the leading squads of the country.

As a result of these contests, a confidence gradually crept into the hearts of the Japanese players that they could prove themselves a match against teams of America (this means teams representing the schools of America). This was how the Waseda nine came to make a trip to the United States 13 years ago, where they met with disastrous defeat after defeat at the hands of the American-college players.

The Keio University Baseball Association hit upon an idea that to limit the games between local teams would only hinder the development of the sport; the only method of learning more of the scientific points of the sport they considered was to get an American team to Japan and play an international series. This would not only be a benefit to the players, but it would be an innovation that would attract the public, and so further spread interest in baseball. As a result the Keio University invited the St. Louis College Alumni Aggregation of Honolulu, Hawaii, to Tokyo. The outcome was exceedingly successful, and it set a precedent to have one American-college team out here annually, the Wasedas and Keios to be the hosts alternately.

Up to the arrival of the Chicago University nine the Japanese players were successful, since they managed to outstrip the American collegians in their own game. But the Chicago team proved to be something different. In the fielding department one discovered no inferiority, but in batting there seemed to be lurking something unexplainable to the Japanese which made it impossible for them to win. The Maroons made a clean sweep of their series in Japan without losing one single contest. What mortification! This was a new thing in the chronicles of American University baseball-teams' Japan trips.

The Japanese wondered if they had yet mastered all the fine points in baseball tactics. This was the underlying motive by which the Keio University came to invite two players from the New York "Giants" to Japan in order to coach the University nine. After a month's coaching they were taught what is known to baseball "fans" as "inside baseball." Hence, the Keio players were acquirers of a systematized method of baseball strategy which can be proved by the fact that they are the Champions of the Orient.

This step, taken by the Keio University, was a turning-point in the annals of Japanese baseball. The Waseda University followed the course, so that to-day the Japanese-college teams stand on an equal footing with the *A* Class of American-college combinations (I say college teams, since in Japan the scope of baseball has not spread beyond the bounds of the school diamond, altho lately there are some clubs formed by the young clerks of different firms).

This, in brief, is the trend of baseball in Japan up to the present. The custom of inviting an American-college nine and of making a return visit annually is now definitely established.

THE LATEST IN DENTISTRY

DENTISTRY will not bow to medicine when it comes to being progressive; the gentlemen who look after the molars will never, never admit that they do not do as much for humanity, and in as modern a way, as their allopathic or homeopathic confrères. And now they have gone them one better, for they have enlisted the animal kingdom on their side. Let the *medicos* assault the dumb brutes and practise all the unholy vivisection that they wish, say the dentists, but we are the animals' friend. And to prove their contention, they have only to produce this little item, culled from a recent issue of the New York *Sun* and coming from Greenwich, Conn. All who are neutral take note:

Cracking a nut on the window-sill of Dr. T. D. Flanagan's office, according to his established morning custom, a gray squirrel with whom the dentist has a long acquaintance broke a tooth to-day. The dentist enticed his friend inside, wrapt him in tight bandages so he could not wriggle, and then crowned the tooth.

Proffered nuts now, the squirrel declines with a golden smile. Dr. Flanagan says he never crowned a squirrel's tooth before, tho he has worked on a nut or two.

Sometimes. — "Telephones are great time-savers, aren't they?"

"Well, that depends upon who calls you up."—*Boston Transcript.*

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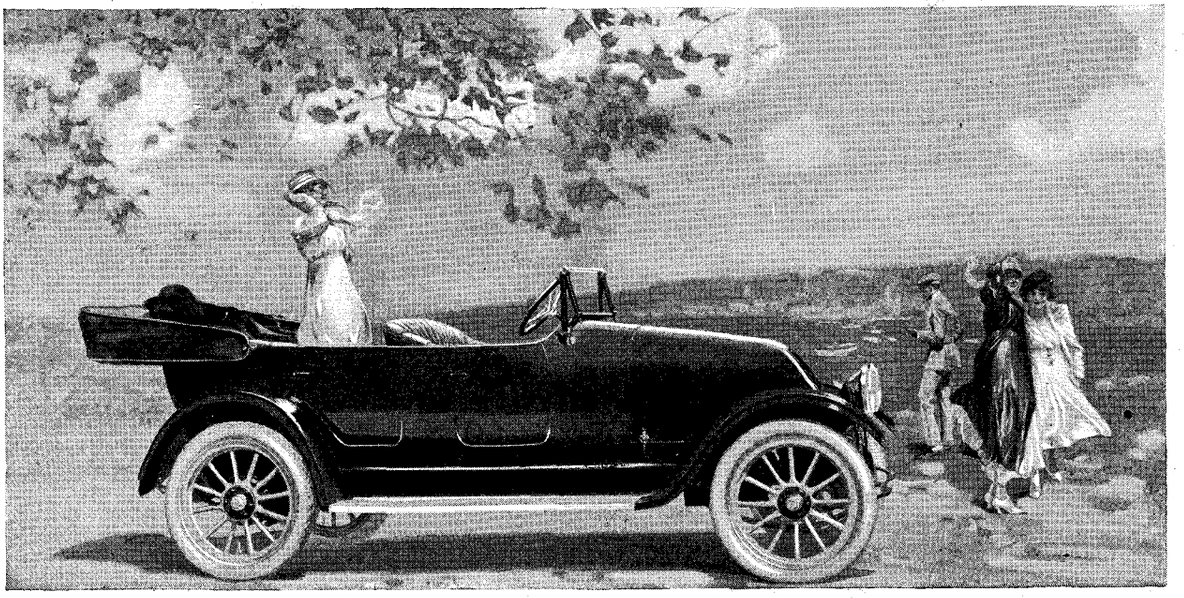

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BOBBIE—"You betcha! Why he used to lick pop reg'lar."—*Widow.*

Proof Positive.—TOM—"So you really think you have some chance with Miss Coldcash, do you?"

JACK—"That's what. She is beginning to find fault with my necktie."—*Indianapolis Star.*

Ladder Needed.—LADY—"We always keep the hose ready, in case of a *Zeppelin* raid."

VISITOR—"But, surely, my dear, it would never reach them at the height they fly."—*Punch.*

End of Friendship.—SHE—"How did they ever come to marry?"

HE—"Oh, it's the same old story. Started out to be good friends, you know, and later on changed their minds."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

The Reason.—"How long did your last cook stay with you?"

"Oh, about five hours."

"How did that happen?"

"The afternoon train back to town has been discontinued."—*Birmingham Age-Herald.*

His Basic Thought.—VICTIM—"What has happened? Where am I?"

DOCTOR—"You have been seriously injured in a trolley accident. But cheer up—you will recover."

VICTIM—"How much?"—*New York Times.*

Business Sense.—"Has Dasher increased his literary output since he adopted efficiency methods?"

"Yes; he saves all of the phrases discarded in the final draft of his stories, combines them in dozen lots, and sells them as *vers libre.*"—*Life.*

His Part.—"You admit you overheard the quarrel between the defendant and his wife?"

"Yis, sor, I do," stoutly maintained the witness.

"Tell the court, if you can, what he seemed to be doing."

"He seemed to be doin' the listening."—*Argonaut.*

Definite.—STRANGER—"How many machines pass here a day?"

FARMER—"I couldn't tell ye, exactly, sir!"

TOURIST—"Oh, about how many?"

FARMER—"It all depends."

TOURIST—"Well, on the average?"

FARMER—"Wal, stranger, the average varies."—*Gargoyle.*

A Clean Page.—PORTLY WOMAN (pushing her way into a police-station)—"I see you have arrested a man whose mind is a blank."

OFFICER—"We have, madam."

PORTLY WOMAN—"Then please bring him out so I may have a look at him. My Henry didn't come home last night, and that's a fairly good description of him."—*Puck.*

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CURRENT EVENTS

THE EUROPEAN WAR

WESTERN FRONT

August 24.—The French clear the outskirts of Maurepas, and advance their lines 200 yards beyond it along a two-mile front. A British advance of 300 yards toward Thiepval is also reported by Paris.

In the Verdun sector serious German attempts are made to recover ground beyond Fleury, and between Fleury and the Thiaumont Work, but without success.

August 25.—The British troops advance again on the Somme, pushing several hundred yards beyond Delville Wood. London reports that yesterday's Thiepval success exceeds in importance what was first surmised, since the trenches taken extend 700 yards across the Leipzig salient. Six hundred prisoners are also reported taken.

August 26.—Near Thiepval the British take 400 yards more of German trenches and successfully hold them against counter-attack.

British aviators raid the German air-ship sheds near Namur, thirty-six miles southeast of Brussels.

August 27.—The British approach nearer to Flers by taking 200 yards of German trenches north of Bazentin-le-Petit.

August 29.—Slight gains are reported by London in the neighborhood of Guillemont and Ginchy, while further north, between Delville Wood and High Wood, barricades are taken. Further progress is also announced southeast of Thiepval.

At Verdun, according to Paris, some ground is gained southeast of the Thiaumont Work, with prisoners taken, and two German attacks on Fort Vaux and Fleury are repulsed with "tremendous losses" to the Teuton forces.

August 30.—London announces that another small German salient has been wiped out south of Martinpuich.

EASTERN FRONT

August 25.—Petrograd reports an attempted German offensive near Kovel, which was repulsed. Operations appear to be at a draw in this sector.

August 27.—In the Karpathians, in the region of Koverla Mountain, the Russians take Hill 1129 with 178 prisoners and four machine guns.

August 28.—The Russians on the Stokhod take an Austrian field-post south of Stobykhov, and northward, in the Dniester region, they take a wood east of Deleiuv.

August 29.—Vienna claims complete defeat of the Russians north of Mariampol, where an advance was attempted.

August 30.—General Friedrich von Bernhardi is appointed to the command of the army corps defending Kovel, replacing Major-General Punallo.

Russian troops in the Karpathians capture Panker Mountain, on the Hungarian border, and Rafalov, near by, thus making an advance into the passes leading to Hungary from Galicia.

IN THE BALKANS

August 24.—Renewed fighting is reported in Albania between the Austrian conquerors and the Italian troops at Avlona.

The Greek garrison at Seres, according to Athens, abandons its position after a heavy Bulgarian fire lasting several hours. On the Struma front a Bulgar

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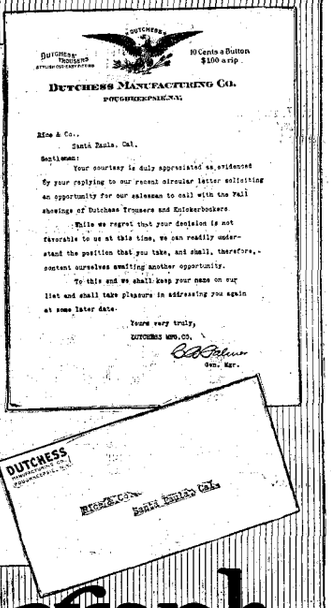

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al-lay', 1 a-lē'; 2 ă-lā', *vt.* [AL-LAYED'; AL-LAY'ING.] **1.** To calm the violence or reduce the intensity of; relieve; soothe. **2.** To lay to rest; pacify; calm. **3†.** To lay aside; put down; overthrow; annul. [< A-[2] + AS. *lecgan*, lay.]

Syn.: abate, alleviate, appease, assuage, calm, compose, lessen, lighten, mitigate, moderate, mollify, pacify, palliate, quiet, reduce, relieve, soften, soothe, still, tranquilize. To *allay* is to lay to rest, *quiet*, or *soothe* that which is excited. To *alleviate* is to lighten a burden. We *allay* suffering by using means to *soothe* and *tranquilize* the sufferer; we *alleviate* suffering by doing something toward removal of the cause, so that there is less to suffer; we *allay* rage or panic; we *alleviate* poverty, but do not *allay* it. *Pacify*, directly from the Latin, and *appease*, from the Latin through the French, signify to bring to peace; to *mollify* is to soften; to *mitigate* is to make mild; we *mollify* a harsh disposition or temper, *mitigate* rage or pain. To *calm*, *quiet*, or *tranquilize* is to make still; *compose*, to adjust to a calm and settled condition; to *soothe* (originally to assent to, humor) is to bring to pleased quietude. We *allay* excitement, *appease* a tumult, *calm* agitation, *compose* our feelings or countenance, *pacify* the quarrelsome, *quiet* the boisterous or clamorous, *soothe* grief or distress. Compare ALLEVIATE.—Ant.: agitate, arouse, excite, fan, kindle, provoke, rouse, stir, stir up.

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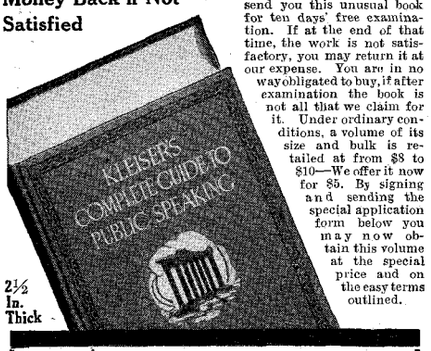

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August 25.—British and Bulgarian troops clash near Saloniki, and the former destroy three bridges over the Angista near Kuchuk. The Servian official statement claims defeat of the Bulgars at the western end of the line near Kukuruz, with 208 prisoners taken and the enemy pushed back slightly toward the frontier. Paris denies the rumor that Kavala and Drama, occupied by Greek garrisons, had been attacked by the Bulgars.

August 26.—Bulgarian troops reach the Greek Ægean coast and occupy fifty miles of Hellenic coastland. The capture of several Greek villages is reported by Sofia. The Greek fort, Startila, is taken by the Bulgars after a struggle and, according to Paris, its entire garrison are killed.

The Italians garrisoned at Avlona occupy Porto Palemmo and Monte Kalaret in southern Albania.

August 27.—Roumania declares war on Austria-Hungary, citing as reasons her desire for realization of her national instincts, the liberation of Roumanians living in Austrian-held territory, and her humanitarian desire to bring the war to a speedy end.

Following the declaration from Bucharest, Germany declares war on Roumania.

The first fighting between Austrians and Roumanians is reported from the Karpathians, where the troops of the two nations clash in the Rothenthurm Pass and in the passes south of Kronstadt (Brasso). The encounter is said to be little more than a skirmish.

Sofia reports the advance of Bulgar troops south from Ochrida Lake, and the capture of Malik, six miles north of Koritza. In the Vardar Valley they also take Doldjeli with a British detachment. The Ægean coast is occupied by troops advancing from Parnardagh, while the British troops retreat in the direction of Orfano and Tschavazi.

Despite their promise not to occupy Kavala, the Bulgars take all but one of the Greek forts surrounding the city, according to Paris. The occupation of this port gives Bulgaria an opening on the Ægean and prevents Allied troops from being landed there.

August 28.—Paris reports from the Macedonian front that the Servians are making appreciable progress near Vetrenik, as well as advances near Kukuruz, defeating the Bulgars several times successively in small battles.

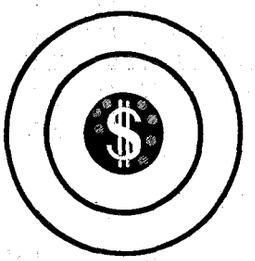
Berlin reports that the Bulgars have taken and hold heights to the south of Zborsko, on the Moglenitsa front.

August 29.—With the approach of the French toward the Ljumnia River, says Paris, the Bulgarian chain of successes at an end. Further Servian advances toward Vetrenik are reported.

Roumanian troops effect a junction with the Russian forces on the mountain-frontier and push back the Austrian defenders of the passes, according to admissions from Vienna. London states that it is apparent beyond dispute that the Roumanian offensive is under way and progressing rapidly.

August 30.—Turkey declares war on Roumania, sending troops into Bulgaria to defend her ally's northern border.

Bucharest reports a raid and bombard-



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ment by two Teuton aircraft on August 28. No damage to the Roumanian capital is detailed.

Paris reports the Austrian armies in full retreat before the advancing Roumanian troops, who have joined with a Russian contingent, and are, at certain points, twelve hours' march into Transylvania. Kronstadt (Brasso) falls to the Roumanians, says Bucharest, and Vienna also admits the loss of Petrozseny and Kezdi-Vasarchely, to the northeast.

Mountain fighting continues in the Karpathians, where the Germans retake Kukul Heights, while in the Gyergyo Mountains Roumanian columns are in battle.

Roumania is said to have received an ultimatum from Bulgaria asking for reversion to *status quo* of the Treaty of Bucharest in 1913, which means the return of Macedonia to Bulgaria. The Roumanian answer is the bombardment of the Bulgarian city of Rustchuck on the Danube, from Roumanian Giurgevo on the other side of the river.

August 31.—London forwards a rumor that the Greek king is in flight, and now under the protection of a company of 300 uhlans, at Larissa. The Bulgarian occupation of Drama is confirmed by a report which further states that some of the Greek garrison have been killed and 120 prisoners taken.

THE ITALIAN FRONT

August 24.—The occupation of a hill and a slight advance in the Fossernica Valley south of Cima di Cece is reported from Rome.

August 25.—The Italian advance is halted by the weather, altho small gains are reported by Rome in the Fassa Alps on Monte Cauriol, where a position and forty prisoners are taken.

August 27.—At the head of the Digon River, in the Upper Piave Valley, the Italians extend their occupied positions on Cita Vallone.

Italy declares war on Germany, Berlin receiving the declaration through the Swiss Government. Thirty million dollars worth of interned German ships are seized by the Italian Government.

August 29.—In the Fassa area of Avisio, the Italian Alpine troops capture Monte Cauriol 8000 feet high and report it strongly held. In the lower Isonzo the outskirts of Goritz and Gradisca are reported shelled at intervals.

August 30.—In the Fassa area of the Alps, the Italian troops move beyond Monte Cauriol and occupy another crest to the northeast.

ASIATIC CAMPAIGNS

August 25.—The grand sherif of Mekka, who proclaimed the independence of Arabia from Turkish rule, issues a manifesto of a definite and permanent rupture between orthodox Mohammedans and the Young Turks party of Turkey. Sacrilegious warfare on the part of the Turks is given as the cause.

The Russians resume their advance in the Caucasus, according to Petrograd, which says that the Turks have evacuated Bitlis. Mush is recaptured and west of Lake Van the Russians are pursuing the Moslems toward Mosul.

August 27.—Petrograd reports her troops in the Caucasus as reaching the River Masladarasi, a tributary to the Euphrates, entering it east of Nurik.

August 28.—The Russians cross the Masladarasi River, driving the Turks westward from their trenches. They also

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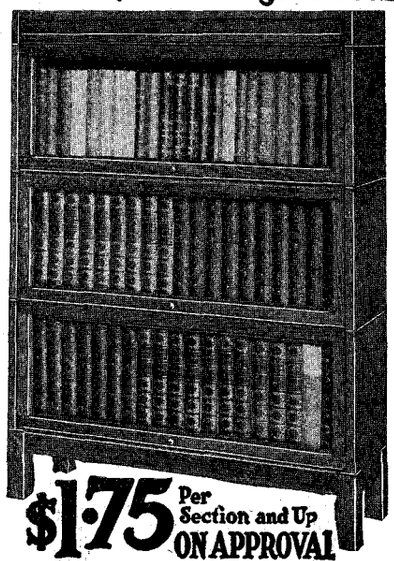

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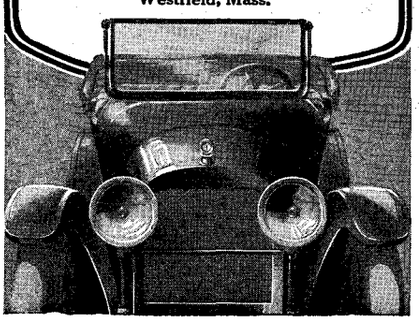

push back the enemy north of Bitlis, taking 211 prisoners and several guns.

GENERAL

August 24.—In another *Zeppelin*-raid on England, the outskirts of London are reached and undetailed damage done. London admits eight killed and thirty-three injured.

August 25.—In German East Africa, Kilossa is reported to have fallen into British hands on August 22. The Germans retire to the Southeast.

August 28.—London is responsible for the statement that beginning with October first, the allowance of meat for each individual in Germany will be half a pound a week. This weight is also to include the bone.

August 29.—The Kaiser relieves General von Falkenhayn of his post as Chief-of-Staff of the German Armies and appoints in his place Field-Marshall von Hindenburg.

The Hague reports that 101 have been killed in Dresden during the past week, in the rioting following the Leibknecht sentence.

Following the recent pro-Ally demonstrations at Athens and the entrance of Roumania into the war, it is rumored that Germany is preparing for a declaration of hostilities from Greece. Greek residents of German cities are reported leaving for their home country.

The German submarine *U-20* enters the Lisbon harbor-mouth and attacks a Portuguese gunboat. The torpedo is stated by London to have missed its mark, and the *U*-boat submerged when the vessel opened fire on it.

August 30.—The von Tirpitz "manifesto" reported a few days ago is denied by authorities in Berlin. They state that no such advocacy of resuming the submarine war was delivered.

FOREIGN

GENERAL

August 24.—The Upper House of the Danish Parliament decides to postpone action upon the treaty of sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States until after the close of the war, if possible. If this can not be done, the treaty is to be brought up to the new Parliament after elections (in October).

August 29.—The United States armored-cruiser *Memphis*, in the harbor at Santo Domingo, is swept on the rocks in a tropical storm and totally wrecked. Twenty marines are drowned. The *Memphis*, formerly known as the *Tennessee*, gained world-wide notice a few years ago as a relief-ship in the Levant.

Henri Joseph Harpignies, the celebrated landscape-painter, dies in Paris at the age of ninety-seven.

DOMESTIC

WASHINGTON

August 24.—Secretary Lansing, acting for the United States, and Minister Menos, from Haiti, sign a protocol amplifying the financial, economic, and administrative treaty recently made between the two nations. It calls for a native police force officered by Americans. General financial administration is also placed in American hands.

President Wilson presents his tentative plan for settling the imminent railway strike, consisting of measures for the eight-hour day, an increase of freight rates, and a permanent arbitration committee. No agreement is reached.

August 26.—The railway presidents of the United States decide to stand firm for arbitration of all differences, and refuse to consider the demand for an eight-hour day or any other concession asked by President Wilson or the railway employees.

August 27.—Congress learns that President Wilson plans to hold it in session until the necessary legislation to settle the strike on the railroads is effected. Secretary Lane and Senator Newlands prepare bills to present to Congress.

August 28.—The unions refuse to postpone the proposed railroad strike and issue orders for a walkout at 7 A.M. on September 4. The President prepares his legislative program for presentation to Congress. The railroad presidents leave for their headquarters to prepare for the strike.

The War Department revokes the order suspending the movement of 12,000 militiamen from Ohio, Vermont, and Kentucky to the border. These troops will be sent South at once, according to the statement given out.

August 29.—President Wilson signs the Naval Appropriation Bill, authorizing the construction in three years of 156 vessels of various types.

August 30.—The War Department orders 15,000 militiamen back from the border, consisting of regiments from New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Illinois, Missouri, California, Oregon, Washington, and Louisiana. It is believed that they may be used in the impending railway strike.

GENERAL

August 25.—Archbishop John L. Spalding, former prelate of Peoria, Ill., and one of the most noted Catholics of the Middle West, dies at Peoria from ill-health following a paralytic stroke of a few years ago.

August 29.—Judge Samuel Seabury resigns his post as Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals, owing to his designation in the primaries as a candidate for nomination for Governor of New York.

August 30.—All except two of the principal railroads in the nation order an embargo on perishable freight. The labor men serve notice that only the passage of an eight-hour law by Congress can avert the strike. September 2 (midnight) is given as the latest date for the passage of such a bill.

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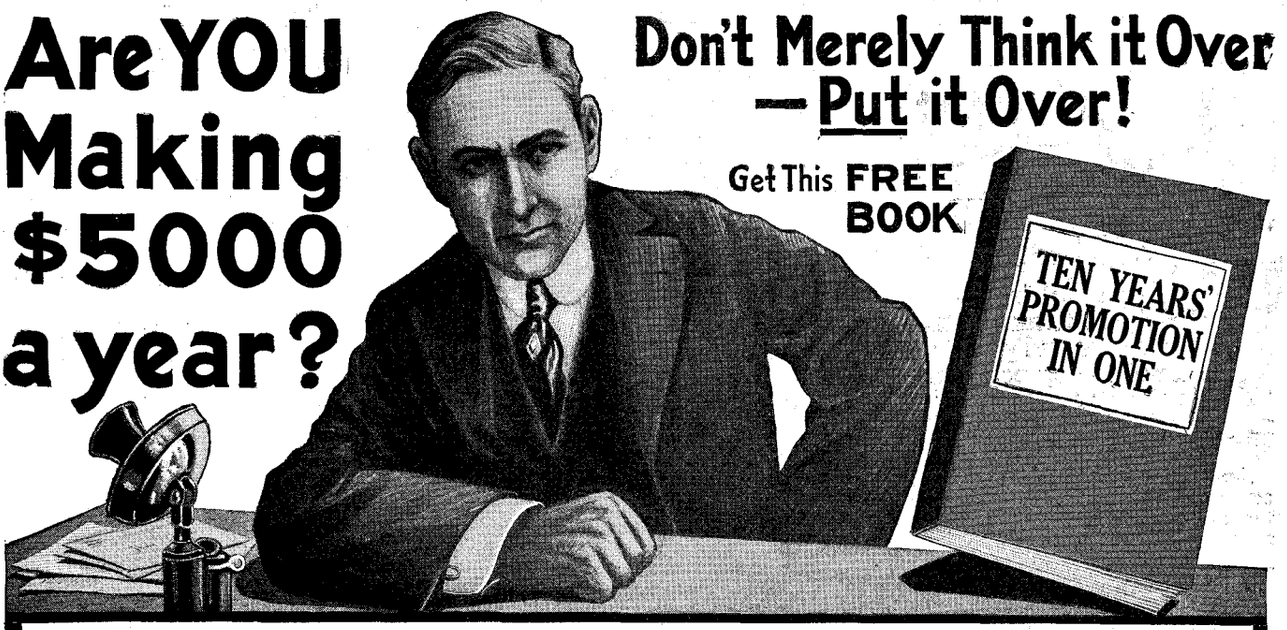

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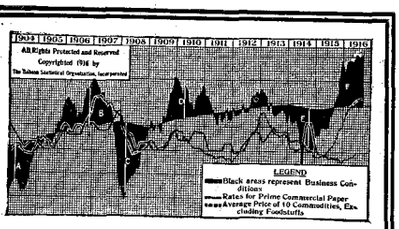
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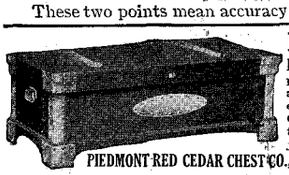

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INVESTMENTS - AND - FINANCE

ECONOMIC PROGRESS IN THE COUNTRY SINCE 1912

THEODORE H. PRICE, who writes often for *The Outlook* and who is the chief editor of *Commerce and Finance*, contributed to *The Outlook* recently an article aiming to show the influence which the prosperous state of the country should have in promoting the reelection of President Wilson. Mr. Price believes this prosperous condition will largely control the result. Apart from that conclusion, his article is interesting for the striking information it presents as to the progress made by the country since 1912, which he pronounces "marvelous." His statement of facts bearing on this subject is confined to a "brief comparison between the more important indicia of business activity and progress under Wilson and his Republican predecessors." Wherever possible, a comparison is made between the figures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, and those for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912. Following, in the form of a table, are the statistics he presents:

	1912	*1916*	*Increase or Decrease*	*Percentage of Increase or Decrease*
Population	94,736,000	101,200,000	+ 6,464,000	+ 6.8%
National wealth (official estimate)	$187,000,000,000	$228,000,000,000	+$41,000,000,000	+ 21.9
U. S. debt to Europe (official estimate)	6,500,000,000	3,160,000,000	− 3,340,000,000	− 51.4
Bank clearings	166,408,000,000	224,338,000,000	+ 57,930,000,000	+ 34.9
National bank resources (May 1)	10,792,149,000	14,195,595,000	+ 3,403,446,000	+ 31.5
National bank deposits (May 1)	8,015,511,000	11,135,322,000	+ 3,119,811,000	+ 38.9
Deposits in State banks, trust companies and savings banks	11,500,818,000	14,951,063,000	+ 3,450,245,000	+ 30
Total bank deposits. (Approximate)	$19,516,329,000	$26,086,385,000	+ $6,570,056,000	+ 33.6
National bank loans as of May 1	$5,882,167,000	$7,606,428,000	+ $1,724,261,000	+ 29.3
Money in circulation as of January 1	3,276,786,613	4,018,043,555	+ 741,256,942	+ 22.6
Stock of gold in U. S. as of July 1	1,818,000,000	2,439,000,000	+ 621,000,000	+ 34.1
Total foreign commerce U. S.	4,278,000,000	6,531,000,000	+ 2,253,000,000	+ 52.7
Exports except gold and silver	$2,204,000,000	$4,333,000,000	+ $2,129,000,000	+ 96.6
Imports except gold and silver	1,653,000,000	2,197,000,000	+ 544,000,000	+ 32.9
Balance trade in favor U. S.	$551,000,000	$2,136,000,000	+ $1,585,000,000	+287.6
Net imports gold	$8,000,000	$404,000,000	+ $412,000,000	
Agricultural exports	1,020,000,000	1,470,000,000	+ 450,000,000	+ 44.1
Manufactured exports	1,020,000,000	2,600,000,000	+ 1,580,000,000	+155
Railway operating revenue, gross	2,740,000,000	3,500,000,000	+ 760,000,000	+ 27.6
Railway operating revenue, net	845,679,000	1,164,000,000	+ 318,321,000	+ 37.6
Value crops and live stock	9,342,000,000	10,500,000,000	+ 1,158,000,000	+ 12.4
Farm value wheat-crop	555,000,000	930,000,000	+ 375,000,000	+ 67.5
Estimated output pig iron (tons)	29,700,000	40,000,000	+ 10,300,000	+ 35
Estimated production steel (tons)	31,000,000	42,000,000	+ 11,000,000	+ 35.5
Farm lands	31,839,000,000	35,899,000,000	+ 4,060,000,000	+ 12.7
Employed in manufacturing	6,900,000	8,500,000	+ 1,600,000	+ 23.2
Wages paid in manufacturing	3,760,000,000	5,320,000,000	+ 1,560,000,000	+ 41.5
Capital employed in manufacturing	21,000,000,000	27,500,000,000	+ 6,500,000,000	+ 30.9
Value manufactured products	22,800,000,000	32,200,000,000	+ 9,400,000,000	+ 41.2

INVESTMENTS FOR A YOUNG WOMAN

A correspondent of *Moody's Magazine*, who has invested for a young woman, during the past year, something more than twenty thousand dollars in twelve different stocks and bonds, desired to know the editor's opinion as to the wisdom of his action. The young woman was dependent on the income from these investments, but they had been made "with a view to reasonable safety, together with an approximate yield of 6 per cent." The correspondent desired the editor to inform him whether it would be wise in present conditions to make some changes in the list which he gave as follows, naming the amounts purchased and the prices paid:

50 U. S. Steel, preferred, average	112
15 Union Pacific, common	125
13 Atchison, common	96
20 Southern Pacific	96
10 Great Northern	122
15 Union Pacific, preferred	83
10 Northern Pacific	112
15 Baltimore & Ohio, preferred	76
10 Norfolk & Western	122
10 American Smelters	113
2 $1,000 Anglo-French bonds	96
2 $1,000 U. S. Steel 5s	105

In his reply, the editor declared that the only security on the above list which he felt doubtful about was American Smelters, which was bought at 113. That stock "earns enough so that it ought to be worth more than this price, but its earnings go up and down with the condition of the metal markets, and this price is very far above the general average price of the stock." The editor can see nothing to criticize in the balance of the list "except, of course, that stocks are stocks and not bonds." The dividends all looked safe, but, at the same time, "a dividend is not a fixt obligation or an absolute obligation of any kind." At a yield of 6 per cent. he did not think he could improve on the list, but as a general rule it was "not exactly conservative to invest such a large proportion of one's total funds in stocks." He thought it "probable that within the next three or four years the market value of this list would not show any serious depreciation."

HOW RAILROAD STOCKS HAVE STOOD UP

Steady and persistent liquidation of American securities from abroad has been in process ever since the New York Stock Exchange reopened its doors in the late fall of 1914, observes a writer in *The Michigan Manufacturer and Financial Record* (Detroit), yet this liquidation has not come in the "form of an avalanche," as was feared when the Exchange closed. The stocks have been offered as fast as the market could absorb them without materially lowering prices, and, altho at times "under the stress of home borrowings" the liquidation has been considerable in volume, generally it has been of a nature not seriously to disturb quoted values. At the beginning of the war, our informant goes on to say, economists estimated the foreign holdings of American stocks and bonds at $8,000,000,000, and it is believed that considerably more than $5,000,000,000 of this

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FLORIDA

More Than a Playground— A Thriving Commercial Unit

Attention to the wonderful progress of commercial Florida has been partially submerged in the greater national interest in her varied attractions for tourists. This probably accounts for the fact that there has been a singular lack of sales effort expended there by distributors of nationally marketed merchandise.

In the 1900-1910 period, the **population** of Florida increased **42.4 per cent;** the value of her **tropical fruits** increased **133.4 per cent;** the value of Florida **farm property** increased **165.5 per cent.**

The latest accurate reports available give Florida the following annual incomes from her leading sources:

Farm Products	**$ 83,937,135**
Manufactures	**81,112,000**
Minerals	**10,272,594**
Lumber	**17,002,000**
Turpentine	**9,454,000**
Rosin	**9,714,000**
Fisheries	**3,388,690**
TOTAL	**$214,880,419**

It will thus be noted that, outside of the millions of dollars derived from resort sources, Florida has an income from her principal pursuits of at least $215,000,000 per annum,—products that are efficiently distributed by almost 6,000 miles of railroad and four of America's greatest ports.

Such is the Florida market, a rich and practically virgin territory for the sale of nationally distributed merchandise.

For full information concerning the sales possibilities of any specific commodity in the State of Florida, write the Florida papers listed below:

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Birmingham Ledger
Gadsden Times-News
Mobile Item
Montgomery Advertiser

FLORIDA
Jacksonville Metropolis
Tampa Times
Tampa Tribune

GEORGIA
Albany Herald
Athens Herald
Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta Georgian-American
Augusta Herald
Macon Telegraph
Waycross Journal-Herald

MISSISSIPPI
Natchez Democrat

NORTH CAROLINA
Asheville Times
Charlotte News
Charlotte Observer
Durham Sun
Greensboro News
Raleigh News and Observer
Raleigh Times
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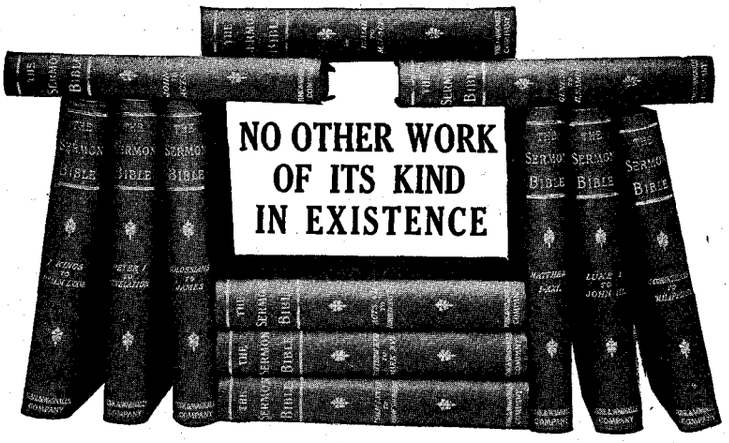

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has been cared for by liquidation here. Of the remainder, a large percentage is held by the British Government "under the recent mobilization of American securities as a basis for future loans," and the writer adds:

"There have been indications recently that this liquidation from abroad was nearly finished. The books of the United States Steel Corporation, for instance, showed holdings of approximately 1,200,000 shares in foreign countries in July, 1914. Figures made public recently show that about 650,000 shares of foreign holdings have been received here and transferred to American firms and individuals, and it is reported that the bulk of the remainder has been deposited with the British Government. This latter, of course, is not confirmed officially, but probably is close to the truth.

"At any rate, foreign selling of Steel common, which had been running at the rate of better than 30,000 shares a month for a long time, has dwindled until during the month of June less than 9,000 shares were sold here for foreign account. This ratio probably holds good for a large percentage of the other securities held abroad which have a market in this country.

"The large employment of capital in the industries—and few persons outside the banking fraternity have an idea of the absorption of new capital which the tremendous era of manufacturing and commercial activity has occasioned—has resulted in a lack of interest in the securities markets by the public at large, and the labor unrest as well as the agitation against all corporate enterprise which culminated several years ago, but vestiges of which remain, have served to unsettle the public mind as to the intrinsic worth of many of the standard railroad shares.

"The readjustment of prices in the munitions and other industrial stocks during the past six months has brought some severe declines in this section of the securities markets. As is natural under such circumstances, the prices of other and more stable stocks likewise have declined. It is an axiom of the Street that a man will throw over his good securities to take care of those of less intrinsic worth. This truth has been borne out during these past few months. The final result has been that prices for many of the really high-grade investment issues now are cheap.

"December 8, 1915, New York Central was quoted at 103, about the same as at present, altho since that time it has been some five points higher; Union Pacific was quoted at 138⅝; Pennsylvania at 59¾; Atchison at 107; Great Northern preferred at 127, and Southern Pacific at 101½.

"Since that time these, in common with other railroads throughout the country, have published earnings reports which, for favorable returns, are without parallel in the history of the country. The railroads generally respond to any violent fluctuation in the commercial life of the country about six months after that turn comes. In other words, it takes about six months of good times to be reflected in the earnings statements of the carriers.

"The figures for the fiscal year ending June, 1916, have not been compiled by the Interstate Commerce Commission, but for the nine months ending with March, 1916, ninety-four roads with annual gross revenues of more than one million dollars earned gross $1,395,000,000, compared with $1,200,000,000 during the whole of 1915; net was $478,000,000, compared with $347,000,000 the previous year. Earnings statements issued by individual companies since that time have been even proportionately better.

"At the time of writing, New York Central is quoted at 103; Union Pacific at 135½; Pennsylvania at 56½; Atchison

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at 104; Great Northern preferred at 117¾, and Southern Pacific at 97. The depreciation in the quoted values of these stocks in this time amounts to around $70,000,000, and that in the face of the greatest earnings statements ever issued by railroads in this country.

"Let us see if the dividend records of the individual stocks could by any chance have anything to do with it. New York Central, since 1900, has paid a minimum of 5 per cent. and a maximum of 5¾ per cent. It has an unbroken dividend record since 1870. Union Pacific, since 1900, has paid a minimum of 3½ per cent. and a maximum of 10 per cent. in addition to many extra dividends and valuable rights.

"Pennsylvania, since 1900, has paid a minimum of 6 per cent and a maximum of 7 per cent. The dividend record is unbroken since 1856, and in that time many valuable rights to subscribe have been given stockholders. Atchison, since 1900, has paid a minimum of 3½ per cent. and a maximum of 6 per cent. It has an unbroken record of dividend payments for sixteen years. Great Northern preferred, always referred to as 'preferred' altho there is no common stock outstanding, has paid 7 per cent since 1900, and in 1906 gave a share of Great Northern Ore certificates as an extra, the present value of the certificates being about $35, and they have been well above $50. Southern Pacific inaugurated dividend payments just ten years ago and has paid a minimum of 2½ per cent. and a maximum of 6 per cent. during that period.

"At present New York Central is paying 5 per cent. and earning about four times that amount; Union Pacific is paying 8 per cent.; Pennsylvania is paying 6 per cent.; Atchison, 6 per cent.; Great Northern preferred, 7 per cent., and Southern Pacific, 6 per cent.

"Yield, at present prices, is about as follows: New York Central, 4.9 per cent.; Union Pacific, 5.9 per cent.; Pennsylvania, 5.3 per cent.; Atchison, 5.7 per cent.; Great Northern preferred, 5.9 per cent., and Southern Pacific, 6.1 per cent.

"Earnings statements indicate very clearly that increased dividends are in store for some of these stocks, if not for all of them. With foreign liquidation about completed, low rates for money, ample harvests, 'crop-killers' at Chicago to the contrary notwithstanding, general industrial and commercial activity, and stocks having passed from weak or tired holders into strong hands, there seems no reason why quoted values should not advance."

HOW FAR AMERICAN STATES PAY AS THEY GROW

From a report recently issued by the Census Bureau it appears that while the States of the American Union, taken as a whole, have expenditures in excess of their revenues, they still pay from revenues all their current expenses and their interest on their debts, as well as more than three-fifths of their outlays for land and public improvements of a more or less permanent character. This showing, which should be gratifying, in view of much that has been said as to extravagance in State expenditures, is presented by *Bradstreet's* with interesting comments as follows:

"The aggregate revenues of all the States during the fiscal year 1915 amounted to $458,232,597, and the total expenditures for governmental costs footed up $494,907,084, so that there was an excess of expenditures amounting to $36,674,487, or 37 cents per capita. Not all of the commonwealths, however, showed expenditures in excess of revenues. While twenty-nine of the forty-eight States showed an excess on

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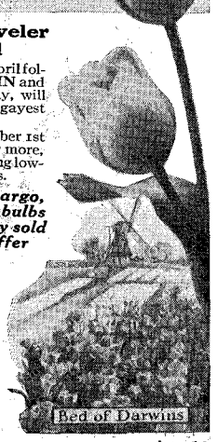

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that side of the account amounting to $55,283,404, or 86 cents per capita, nineteen showed an excess of revenues over expenditures amounting to $18,608,917, or 54 cents per capita. In all but seven of the States, it may be added, the revenue exceeded the payments for current governmental expenses and interest. Indeed, the revenues for the States as a whole exceeded the current expenses and interest by $58,518,312, an amount more than three-fifths as great as that of the total outlays, which, as noted below, aggregated $95,192,799.

"Of the total revenues, about four-fifths, or, to be precise, $365,543,797, represented receipts from the various kinds of taxes, and a little more than one-half of the last-mentioned amount, or $185,876,319, was derived from the general property tax, consisting of taxes imposed on real estate and personal property. Special property taxes and other special imposts yielded $82,870,882; business taxes other than those on liquor contributed $57,931,116; taxes on the liquor-traffic supplied $20,799,671, and from license-taxes and poll-taxes were derived $14,868,254 and $3,198,155, respectively. Earnings of general departments, made up of receipts from fees, charges, etc., yielded $50,222,748, while receipts from interest amounted to $22,105,396, and other sources of revenue, including special assessments, fines, forfeits, donations, rents, etc., with earnings of public-service enterprises, supplied a total of $20,360,656. Reducing these figures to a per-capita basis, we find that the receipts from property taxes were $2.74 per head of population; from other special taxes, 98 cents; from earnings of general departments, 51 cents, and from all other sources combined, 43 cents.

"Analyzing next the total expenditures, we find that the expenses for general departments amounted to $379,030,094; those for outlays, $95,192,799; those for interest, $18,545,955, and those for public-service enterprises, $2,138,236. Under expenses of general departments the largest single item is $147,164,247 for education, including schools and libraries. Next in order is $89,189,400 for charities, hospitals, and corrections, after which follow in amount $44,508,417 for 'general government,' including the legislative, executive, and judicial branches; $26,294,691 for protection to persons and property, including police and fire departments, militia and armories, and various regulatory functions; $22,767,766 for highways; $22,214,569 for general and miscellaneous items, including pensions and gratuities; $16,558,685 for the development and conservation of natural resources; $9,453,673 for the conservation of health and sanitation, and $878,646 for educational and general recreation, parks and reservations, and monuments. The average expenditure per inhabitant for all governmental costs, including outlays, was $5.03, while excluding outlays but including interest it was $4.06.

Among the States showing an excess of expenditures over revenues, New York leads in respect to the amount of the excess with $27,721,264, California being second with $9,480,116, and Maryland third with $4,057,316. As regards the excess per head of population, California leads with $3.38, Maryland being second with $3.03, and New York third with $2.81. Among the States showing an excess of revenues over expenditures, Illinois leads as respects amount with $7,303,267, Minnesota being second with $2,912,396, and Texas third with $2,359,076. New Mexico leads in per-capita excess with $1.47, Minnesota coming second with $1.32, and Illinois third with $1.22.

"Of the total outlays for permanent improvements, viz., $95,192,799, it may be said that $30,247,593, or nearly one-third, was spent for the construction of new roads or the improvement of existing ones. In addition, $12,476,122 was apportioned by the States to counties, municipalities, and

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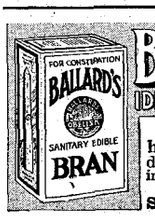

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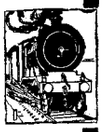

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other minor civil divisions for road construction and improvement. It is to be noted that the greatest outlays for roads were made by the three States already mentioned as leading in the excess of expenditures over revenues, namely, New York, California, and Maryland. The first of these States spent for road construction and improvement $9,393,756, the second $6,575,260, and the third $3,773,223. The greatest per-capita expenditure for this purpose was by Maryland, viz., $2.82. Fourteen States reported neither outlays nor apportionments for road improvement.

"The net indebtedness of the States, representing the funded and floating debt less assets of general sinking funds, amounted to $424,154,647. Of this total, the debt of New York was far and away the largest, being $125,461,557, or nearly 30 per cent. of the total. The total debt of the States per capita was $4.31. Twelve States had a per-capita net debt of less than $1, and for three of these—New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Kansas—the net debt was only 4 cents per capita. There was a total net increase in the indebtedness of the States for the year amounting to $64,464,944. Of this, $42,430,918, or almost two-thirds, was reported for New York. Twenty States increased their net debt during the year, nineteen decreased it, and in nine there was no change. Only eight other States besides New York increased their net debt by more than $1,000,000.

"A comparison of the costs of State and municipal governments shows that the latter impose much the heavier burden upon the taxpayer. For example, the average per capita expenditures for all governmental costs for the 204 cities of over 30,000 population amounted to $34.65 in the fiscal year covered by the report before us, whereas the corresponding figure for the States was only $5.03, as has been indicated above. The average per capita receipts from property taxes were only $2.73 for the States, while the corresponding figure for the cities was $18.72. The local governments touch the citizen more nearly and do more for his comfort and convenience than do those of the States, and, of course, exact more from him in return."

AS TO A BOOM AFTER THE WAR

A few months ago, *Moody's Magazine* presented what it calls "relatively bullish advice on railroad shares." It was based on an expectation of something like a boom in construction work at the close of the war. One of the magazine's subscribers questioned whether there was any sufficient reason for confidence in the actual occurrence of a boom. The editor replied that it was the reconstruction work that would necessarily take place in Europe that was expected to keep railroads busy, making their earnings hold up well for a considerable time after munition-traffic on the roads had ceased, and so he believed there was an excellent basis for confidence in the occurrence of such a boom.

"It is estimated by European authorities that the war destruction of property in Belgium and France amounts to $2,825,000,000, and in Russia to $600,000,000. This makes a total of $3,425,000,000.

"Much of the machinery, metals, raw materials, and capital with which to do this reconstruction work after the war must come from the United States. It must, simply because we are the world's largest producer of copper, steel, and many types of machinery, and the world's largest reservoir of liquid capital. The capital of Europe is burning up in the war, and the people will be too impoverished to wholly rebuild out of their own resources. The destruction around Charleroi alone is estimated at $100,000,000.

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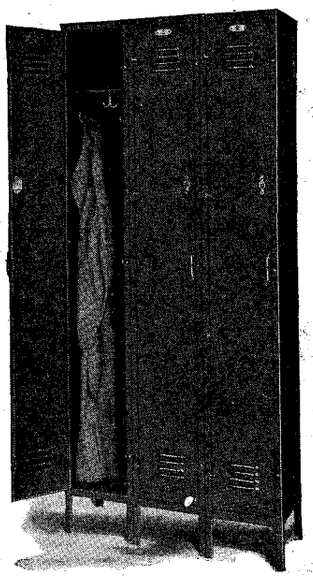

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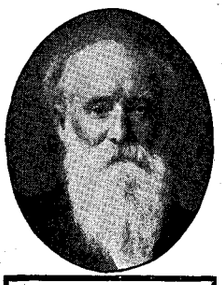

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"We are likely to get our full share of the world's export trade at that time because we are wealthy enough to sell Europe the goods and loan her some of the money with which to pay for them. In general, the position of England and the United States should be just the reverse of what it was during and after the Civil War. Before that conflict our net yearly exports of merchandise and specie combined varied from $12,000,000 to $42,000,000 annually. But after the war we were buying European goods and borrowing the money to pay for them. Hence it was that for ten years after the war the figures showed substantial net imports of merchandise and specie combined—meaning, of course, an excess of imports over exports. In 1867, of the merchandise and specie combined, we imported $62,000,000 more then we exported, and in 1872, $116,000,000.

"A fairly large export trade with a special demand for iron, steel, copper, machinery, and equipment, taken together with a prosperous domestic business, ought to bring about the reconstruction boom without fail. If it does so, then good investment railroad shares are a purchase on all breaks."

OUR WAR EXPORTS

Among the exports made from this country in June of this year, such articles as were affected by the demands of war were enormous in amount. Nineteen articles, or groups of articles, formed 66 per cent. of all the shipments. These shipments increased over the shipments for June, 1915, 109 per cent. The figures for 23 groups of exported articles, with comments on them, were presented recently in *The Wall Street Journal* as follows:

"Groups of articles which are closely related to the war needs of Europe are listed in the following table in order of amount for June, 1916, and for the twelve months in comparison with June, 1915, and the fiscal year of 1915 (three figures omitted):

	—June—		Twelve Months	
	1916	1915	1916	1915
Iron and Steel Mfrs . .	$76,257	$31,730	$621,209	$225,861
Explosives	62,426	11,689	467,081	41,476
Cotton	37,504	15,844	374,186	376,217
Brass	31,929	4,260	164,876	20,544
Copper, etc	24,379	9,406	173,946	99,558
Chemicals	15,860	6,337	124,362	46,380
Leather, etc	13,828	13,187	146,613	120,727
Automobiles	8,854	14,503	120,000	68,107
Metal-work mach.*	8,465	3,735	61,315	28,162
Wheat flour	7,756	5,981	87,347	94,869
Wheat	7,477	12,907	215,532	333,552
Wire and Mfrs.*	5,620	3,003	48,302	17,268
Horses	4,523	8,093	73,531	64,046
Corn	3,994	3,241	30,780	39,339
Shoes*	3,347	4,356	47,134	24,696
Wool mfrs	3,099	3,558	53,983	27,327
Firearms*	2,173	914	18,065	9,474
Mules	1,824	2,542	22,946	12,726
Barley	1,727	650	20,663	18,184
Railway cars	1,637	74	24,119	1,707
Tires (autos)	1,316	738	17,936	4,963
Aeroplanes	292	422	7,002	1,541
Motorcycles	270	289	3,369	1,494
Total	$304,961	$145,560	$2,749,490	$1,598,625

*Not included in total as already included in class.

"The nineteen classes increased 109 per cent. in June, 1916, over June, 1915. Special classes as brass, etc., increased 650 per cent., explosives 434 per cent., and iron and steel manufactures 140 per cent.

"Some $18,798,402 out of $76,257,884 iron and steel manufactures were accounted for by the heading 'Other Manufactures of Iron and Steel,' against $3,780,247 in June, 1915. The increase for the item 'Other Manufactures' was 396 per cent., against 140 per cent. for the entire group. It is probable that war supplies, such as gun-barrels, unfinished, etc., were responsible for this enormous increase. The item 'Firearms' is reported as $2,173,076 in June, 1916, against $914,118 in June, 1915, increasing $1,258,958, or 138 per cent.

"Of the item $62,426,545 for explosives, cartridges comprised $4,230,033, dynamite $524,115, gunpowder $29,187,938, and all other explosives $28,484,459. No less than 34,759,298 pounds of gunpowder were shipped in June, 1916. In the twelve months ended June, 1916, 212,821,076 pounds of gunpowder were shipped, against 7,686,480 pounds in the twelve months ended June, 1915, and 989,385 pounds in the same period of 1914.

"Of the item $31,929,451 for brass and manufactures of brass, $5,633,178 were brass bars, etc., and $26,188,998 were 'articles of brass.' The total exports of articles made of brass for twelve months were $128,331,820, or, roughly, ten times as much as in the previous year, and more than thirty times as much as for the same period of 1914. Undoubtedly, large amounts of war supplies are included under this heading.

"In the copper class, $21,483,980 out of $24,379,526 in June, 1916, consisted of refined copper in ingots, bars, rods, etc., in all 80,129,231 pounds. Of this amount 40,104,894 pounds were taken by France, 8,397,416 by Italy, and 22,880,850 by the United Kingdom. The average export price in June, 1916, was nearly 27 cents, against 26 cents per pound in May, 1916.

"Exports of automobiles and parts amounted to $8,854,290 in June, 1916, against $14,503,982 in June, 1915, a decrease of 39 per cent. The twelve months' exports ended with June, 1916, were $120,000,866 in 1916; $68,107,818 in 1915, and $33,198,806 in 1914. Total number of automobiles exported were 6,321 in June, 1916, and 7,408 in June, 1915. In June, 1916, 4,905 were passenger-cars, and 1,416 were commercial cars."

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Why Smoking Makes All Men Comrades

"Have you a match?" asked the sun-burned stranger of the successful business man.

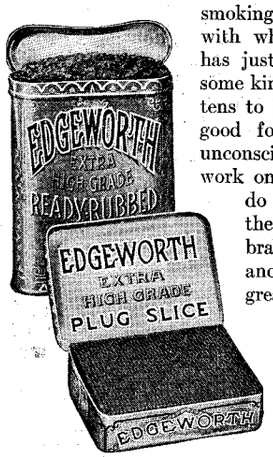
It was the busy time of the morning, there was a chilly wind blowing, yet without the least appearance of vexation the business man stopped, unbuttoned his overcoat and hunted through his pockets until he found a match for the stranger.

Why?

Simply because the stranger wanted to smoke and the business man understood that desire.

Without hesitation you will approach an unknown person for a pipeful of tobacco, when you'd walk two miles before asking the same man for carfare home. There is something about the friendly haze of tobacco smoke that makes us all comrades.

You realize again the fraternal feeling of smoking in the eagerness with which a man who has just "discovered" some kind of tobacco hastens to inform you of his good fortune. By this unconscious missionary work on their part, men do more to increase the popularity of one brand of tobacco or another than even a great deal of advertising.



Now, many of the friends of Edgeworth Smoking Tobacco, as of other kinds, first learned of it from a chance pipeful borrowed of some one who was already using it. The smoker's creed says you shall pass a good thing along.

You may never have been offered a pipeful of Edgeworth. It's not a brand that is being smoked everywhere. We believe you would like it if you tried it. So we want you to let us send you a liberal sample of Edgeworth, free, in order that you can try it for yourself.

You may like Edgeworth, and again you may not. Yet, among a certain class of pipe-smokers, many of them men who make pipe-smoking almost a fetish, it has a circle of close friends.

We know that if you try it and it strikes your fancy, some tobacco dealer will have made a new Edgeworth customer. So we feel that we are only doing our share in letting you try it at our expense.

If you will send us on a postcard your name and address and the name of the tobacco store you patronize, we will mail prepaid a sample of both Edgeworth Plug Slice and Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed.

Edgeworth Plug Slice and Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed differ only in form. The Plug Slice comes pressed into flat, oblong slices that you can rub up in your hands before putting in your pipe. The Ready-Rubbed is already prepared for the pipe.

The retail prices of Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed are 10c for pocket-size tin, 50c for large tin, $1.00 for handsome humidor package. Edgeworth Plug Slice is 15c, 25c, 50c and $1.00. Mailed prepaid where no dealer can supply.

Address your card to Larus & Bro. Co., 5 South 21st Street, Richmond, Va. This firm was established in 1877, and besides Edgeworth makes several other brands of smoking tobacco, including the well-known Qboid—granulated plug—a great favorite with smokers for many years.

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"E. W. V.," Chicago, Ill.—"Is there any authority for 'I aren't'?"

There is none, yet in England one may frequently hear "aren't I." *Aren't* as a contraction of "are not," used in plural constructions, may be found often in literature, especially in fiction where recourse is had to dialog. Tom Hood wrote to Mrs. Fry in 1845:

"O come and teach our children that *aren't* ours,
That Heaven's straight pathway is a narrow way."

"I. S. L.," Memphis, Tenn.—"Kindly decide which is correct: 'St. Andrew Church,' or 'St. Andrew's Church,' and please give the rule."

The church is named for St. Andrew and is, therefore, correctly spoken of as the Church *of* St. Andrew" (note possessive case), or as St. *Andrew's* Church.

"H. K. N.," Los Angeles, Cal.—"Is there any precedent for the common usage of 'try *and* be ready' for 'try *to be* ready'?"

"Try and . . . " is an English idiom that dates from 1526. It is recorded by all the modern dictionaries, including the New English Dictionary now in course of publication at Oxford University, and is to be found repeatedly in the Bible. Dr. James C. Fernald, in his "Connectives of English Speech," points out the correctness of the form. There is a tendency in the commercial world to discard connectives. This is especially to be noticed in the drawing of checks and other financial papers where the word "and" is no longer used. Thus one may read "One hundred twenty-five dollars" instead of "One hundred *and* twenty-five . . . " Such looseness should not be encouraged in literature, yet there are many who hold that example is better than precept, and who are likely to be influenced by this practise. Connectives are the links that perfect the chain of thought. Their omission or incorrect use often produces looseness in style. Coleridge claimed that the master of our language is known by his skilful use of connectives, and of that use he himself was past master.

"F. T.," Dannemora, N. Y.—"Is Greek included in the group of Latin languages?"

In the classification of languages, Greek is a language that belongs to the *Hellenic subfamily* of the Indo-European division and Latin is a language that belongs to the *Italic subfamily* of the Indo-European division, so that both Greek and Latin may be said to belong to the Indo-European division of the languages of the world.

"J. T. F.," Lynchburg, Va.—"Please name in order the women referred to in Tennyson's 'Dream of Fair Women'."

The following are the women mentioned: (1) Iphigenia, (2) Cleopatra, (3) Jephthah's daughter, (4) Fair Rosamond, (5) Joan of Arc, (6) Eleanor of Castile.

"H. E. S.," Durham, N. C.—"I notice on page 1921 of Webster's International Dictionary, edition 1907, the abbreviation for *manufacturing* is 'Mfg.' Will you kindly let me know by what authority the period is placed after the 'g'? Is it properly used in the following line: 'Smith Mfg. Company'?"

The period following the "g" is correct. The rule in cases such as this is that when an abbreviation is made by the elision of certain letters their omission must be shown either by the insertion of apostrophes, as *M'f'g.* or by the placing of a period after the abbreviation, as *Mfg.* Dr. Fernald, in his "English Synonyms, Antonyms, and Prepositions," says: "A *contraction* of a word is made by omitting certain letters or syllables and bringing together the first and last letters or elements; an *abbreviation* may be made either by omitting certain portions from the interior or by cutting off a part; a *contraction* is an *abbreviation*, but an *abbreviation* is not necessarily a contraction; *rec't* for receipt, *mdse.* for merchandise, and *Dr.* for debtor, are *contractions;* they are also *abbreviations; Am.* for American is an *abbreviation*, but not a *contraction.*"

"J. J. I.," Childs, Md.—"(1) Which plural form of proper names ending in a *y* preceded by a consonant is correct, *ys* or *ies*, *e.g.*, *Mary*, the *Marys*, or the *Maries?* (2) How is the fact to be explained that most of the people who breathe through their mouths are unintelligent?"

(1) Plurals of proper names are formed in the regular way by the addition of "s" or "es" to the singular form. For instance, *Marys* is the plural of *Mary*, and *Maries* is the plural of *Marie.* (2) The disease of adenoids, one that the School Health authorities in the various States are endeavoring to eliminate, is frequently responsible for the condition referred to. The "New International Encyclopedia" (vol. I, p. 135, 1916), tells us that adenoids, which consist of an excessive growth of spongy tissue in the nasopharynx, cause such a narrowing of the air-passage that breathing through the nose is difficult or impossible. This gives rise to a characteristic facial expression with open mouth and a drawn, vacant, semi-idiotic look.

"M. C. E.," San Antonio, Texas.—"Kindly advise the origin and meaning of the word 'Mizpah.'"

The word is Hebrew and means "watch-tower." It may be found in the Bible, the *Book of Genesis*, ch. xxxi, 49; Hence, a wish; "The Lord watch between me and thee, when we are absent one from another."

"F. E. M.," Hooper, Neb.—"Please give pronunciation of *charmeuse, taupe, brassiere,* and *Goelet.*"

(a) *shar''muz'*—*a* as in *arm; u* as in *burn;* (b) *top*—*o* as in *no;* (c) *bra''syar'*—*a* as in *arm; syar,* as if "see" "air" were spoken without pause; (d) personal names are pronounced according to the idiosyncrasies of the individuals who possess them.

"J. F. K.," Sanford, Fla.—"If a newspaper is published on Tuesdays amd Fridays which would be the correct expression—'A *semiweekly* newspaper,' or 'A *biweekly* newspaper'? Why is one expression correct and the other incorrect? If the paper was published every two weeks, what would be the short form of expressing this fact?"

The proper term to apply to a newspaper which is published twice a week is *semiweekly*, which is defined as, "Issued or recurring twice a week, or at intervals of a half-week." Also, "A newspaper or other publication issued twice a week." *Biweekly* should be used if the publication occurs once in two weeks, as this word means, "Occurring or appearing once in two weeks."

"H. L. S.," Warsaw, N. C.—"Of what church was David Livingstone, the African explorer and missionary, a communicant or member?"

"The Dictionary of National Biography" says: "In the course of his second session at college Livingstone offered his services to the London Missionary Society, which he selected on account of its *unsectarian character.*" In 1875 he severed his connection with the London Missionary Society and in February, 1858, he was appointed H. M. Consul at Quilimane for the East Coast of Africa to the south of the dominions of Zanzibar, and for the independent districts in the interior, as well as commander of an expedition to explore Eastern and Central Africa."

"P. A. L.," Aspinwall, Pa.—"Why does the word *forty* omit the letter 'u,' when *four* and *fourteen* include the same?"

The spelling *forty* is one of the evolutions toward simplified spelling which the language has undergone. A combination of the Anglo-Saxon *feower*, "four," and *-tig*, a suffix allied to "ten," the word was spelled *foewertig* in Anglo-Saxon times. In the Gospel of St. Matthew, of Lindisfarne, which dates about 950, the spelling varies from *feuortig* to *feowertig.* Chaucer, in his "Canterbury Tales," spelled it *fourty* (about 1386); Caxton, in "Sonnes of Aymon," spelled it *fourthi* (1489); Robert Browne, the theologian, preferred *fourtie* (1585); while Shakespeare favored *fortie* (1607). The form *forty* was in use as early as 1567, when "forty pence" were "gaged upon a matche of wrastling." In an edition of Shakespeare dated 1613, we find the spelling *forty* ("Henry VIII.," act 2, scene 3). The genius of language is responsible for these mutations in the spellings of words which usage confirms. No other explanation can be given, for none of us know why, unless it be, in this particular case, that people began to pronounce the word "for'ty" instead of "four'ty," and with the spread of this pronunciation the change in spelling followed.

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